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# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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OLD SERIES—VOL. LXIII—NO 3,243

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.

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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,
BRYAN DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

The OBSERVER is the leading advocate in North Carolina of the policy of turning out the present Goldbug-Fusion Government, now disgracing the State, by a reunion of the whites whom VANCE led to victory. It is for WHITE REUNION against BLACK FUSION.

It opposes any political movement by Democrats outside of the Democratic organization. It stands by every plank in the Chicago platform, as the true expression of Democracy. Accepting the restoration of "White Supremacy" as the paramount issue, it believes that the Democracy should lose no time in shaping its course to that end. It is plain that the blacks, who rigidly drew the color line in the late election, will not assist the white in the restoration of white supremacy. It is equally plain that the Republican allies of the blacks, who have demonstrated their negrophilism by thirty years of fusion with the blacks, will not assist in restoring white supremacy. The Observer therefore favors consideration of the question, "How shall the reunion of the two wings of Vance's Democracy be effected," so that the masses of the Democratic party may be justly represented in the next Convention. It is unalterably opposed to fusion—that is, to any political combination which requires a sacrifice of Democratic principles as duly expressed by the party.

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E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.
E. J. HALE, Jr., Business Mang'r

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES
"THE PEACE MAKERS"

OBSERVER, 1898.
(In clipping leave on date.)

We Have Received a Car Load

Consisting of 121 BUCK'S Cooking Stoves and Ranges.

We are prepared to furnish these to reliable parties for CASH or on the installment plan.

They are THE BEST, as you can see by careful examination of the minutest details of their construction.

Come and See Them.

Look out for the children's BUCK'S Jr. Range contest. One to be given to the girl under 14 years of age, who gathers the most Buck trade mark advertisements cut from the town papers, between April 1st and May the 15th.

The other for the girl who makes the most English words from BUCK'S Trade Mark.

SEE CUT ABOVE.

This Contest Closes July 1st.

Huske Hardware House

TABLE CUTLERY,
Pocket Knives and Scissors,
Of good quality of steel at
WATSON'S
HARDWARE HOUSE.

*DRIFTING.*

When the OBSERVER, a couple of years ago, was so strenuously opposing Mr. Cleveland's Venezuelan policy, and, later, his refusal to adopt the Congressional policy of recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, we pointed out that the immediate consequences of the war which his course was inviting, or of any war in which we might be engaged, dreadful as they would be in deaths, wounds and taxes, were insignificant in comparison with the strengthening of the central government, which must inevitably ensue.

Every day we find an illustration of the truth of this—now, the widening of the breach between the rich and the poor at home; anon, the spirit of conquest of distant lands and the adoption of European methods for their government. The latest is an editorial in the Washington Post, a semi-official organ at the capital, which quite takes the breath away with its bold claims in behalf of the war-time powers of the executive. We subjoin this, and commend it to the serious consideration of students of our institutions.

It will be observed that the lawful status of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation is accepted as an adjudicated thing, and the writer then proceeds to expand and exfoliate the doctrine which is held to justify it, in a very extraordinary way.

Plainly we are drifting very far away from the ideas of the founders of the government. As the Post truly says, it is indeed, "a tremendous power that is put into the hands of the head of our government when we depart from the paths of peace." The admission that it is a power derived solely from inference and implication, is not withheld by our able contemporary. So much the more reason why the party whose corner-stone, laid by Jefferson, teaches the confinement of such inferences within the narrowest bounds, should keep a sleepless vigil in these evil days. In passing, it may be remarked that help will not be found in the delusive suggestion that the principles of Jefferson may acquire new life from the transient agreement of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cleveland now expressed in the matter of the acute question of "imperialism." The former's Omaha speech rings as clear and true on the general subject as if it were from the lips of Jefferson himself. The latter's heavy platitudes seem but the inspiration of his own recent Hawaiian attitude.

Here is the Post's article:

Referring to a report or intimation that the President may take possession of the Sandwich Islands if Congress fails to annex them, the New York Times recently said: "The President has no more power to seize the territory of a foreign government friendly to our own on the plea of military necessity in the Pacific than in the Caribbean."

The power of a President of the United States in the prosecution of a war, foreign or domestic, is not limited by the express provisions of the Constitution, but rests largely on implication. He can do in an emergency whatever in his opinion the interests of the country demand. The Constitution of the United States did not expressly authorize Abraham Lincoln to issue a proclamation emancipating the slaves. Any attempt in that direction in time of peace would have been a clear and impeachable violation of the fundamental law. But military necessity covered and warranted the act.

If the "seizure of the territory of a foreign government friendly to our own" were necessary in a war emergency, the President would have authority to seize it, even though the act might involve war with that friendly power. Of course nothing but imperative military necessity could justify such a seizure, but the President as Commander in-chief of the army and navy, would be the sole judge of such necessity.

But there will be no occasion for an exercise of the practically unlimited power of the Executive in the case of Hawaii. The overwhelming vote in favor of annexation in the House—a vote in which Democrats broke away from party, foreshadows the action of the Senate. There was almost the requisite two thirds vote for the treaty in that body before military necessity was added to other annexation arguments. Since then many of the influential newspapers that opposed annexation have reversed their attitude. Some of the ablest supporters of the Hawaiian policy of President Cleveland are now earnestly advocating the McKinley policy. The Senate will follow the House. But, if this happier solution of the problem had not appeared, the President would have violated no law in seizing the islands as a military necessity. It is a tremendous power that is put into the hands of the head of our government when we depart from the paths of peace.

### A Nice Country.

Philadelphia Record.

"It might as well be confessed," says Murat Halstead, "that the assimilation of races has gone a long way in Cuba. There is an almost absolute thoughtlessness in that island, especially in the centres of the highest civilization, as to whether man or woman is black or white or of mixed blood. It would astound even a New York audience at the annual French ball to see black men waltzing wildly with white women, and it is even more alarming and startling to see black women whirling softly to soft measures in the arms of white men—often each of the graceful couple smoking cigarettes, the fine white ash hanging on half an inch long, showing the delightful properties of Cuban tobacco."

Mr. P. Ketcham of Pike City, Cal., says "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

### The Land of the Sky.

Corre pondence of the Observer.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C., 1898.

This is a land where beauty never dies. After the first glimpse of the Blue Ridge which seems to rise suddenly from the piedmont plateau, presenting an almost unbroken horizontal line, then uplifting itself in bold prominence as in Grand Father and the Pinnacle, plainly visible from Round Knob, the scenery becomes wilder and more beautiful. At Old Fort another engine is attached for the rugged circuitous climb. Round and round we go, and looking back and downward we catch glimpses of the track here and there, arranged as it were in tiers.

Save for the occasional shriek of the locomotive and the tiny fields of wheat, there is nought to remind one of the cares of life: the rugged hills, the pines and hemlocks and the rocks and rapids confess the God.

At Round Knob from a tiny fern-lined cleft in the rock, trickles "love water."

After crossing the Swannanoa, a stream widely noted for its beauty, and passing Biltmore station, we reach the French Broad which is here 100 yards wide—seen from the cars its rapids are wild and fascinating.

Asheville is in the "midst of meetings." The Students' Conference is in session at Bingham Barracks, three or four miles out of town; the Y. M. C. A. Convention has not closed, the Teachers' Assembly adjourned Saturday, and the Summer Normal will be opened in Orange Street Public School building.

The most entrancing view of the hills can be had from Battery Park. To the west a faint blue line waving, rising and falling, bounds our vision. One peak higher than the rest is Mt. Pisgah; nestling close beside it is The Rat. Far away to the left, almost on the summit of a hill lies Biltmore; seen at a distance of five miles we can only say we have seen Biltmore. Oakland Heights Sanitarium, three miles from the city, and Hazard's Heights, a residence on a crest far to the east, are attractive to visitors and give excellent views of Asheville.

The First Baptist Church, Dr. Felix pastor, is the third church in the State in size, a very handsome brick structure, with marble frescoes, stained cathedral windows and seating 2,000 persons.

The Oaks Hotel on College Street, and the Asheville Female College, a Methodist institution, are side by side, in a quiet section, surrounded by magnificent trees and, as everywhere in Asheville, grass that is truly velvet turf.

As a whole the city is thoroughly delightful: electriet lights and railways, waterworks, improved streets, telephone, ice factories, and the bracing climate insure for it a wide patronage as a health and pleasure resort.

Vance Monument on Court Square is perfect—a granite shaft unadorned, bearing one word—VANCE.

Biltmore estate is open to visitors only on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The mansion not at all.

NO. II.

The Young Women's Christian Association is now in session at Asheville College. A large number of students took the drive to Biltmore this afternoon.

On the street cars this afternoon your correspondent met Maj Robert Bingham who spoke interestedly of Fayetteville. Maj. Bingham made an effort to invite the young women's association to the Barracks during the Bible Conference, but the President thought it best to have no feminine distractions—so scriptural co education has received a blow. There are one hundred and twenty-five young men in attendance—many others were prevented by army duties.

Dr. S. H. Chester, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, lectured this afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church, choosing for his subject: "The Difficulties of Mission Work in China." Unparalleled concert and absolute conservatism are national characteristics, presenting barriers that are insuperable to *human* efforts. The Industrial Guilds which exact large fees from their members for the maintenance of temples and other idolatrous paraphanalia, and which also assist a working man who is *not* a member or one, to a speedy termination of his career, exert an incalculable influence and always in opposition to the missions. A man may choose paganism and life: or christianity and starvation.

Dr. Chester is now the guest of Dr. R. F. Campbell.

Dr. G. W. Briggs, a Methodist divine from Owensboro, Ky., lectured at 8:30 p. m. before the G. W. C. A. on College street. For more than an hour he spoke of "Religion: a safeguard.

Miss Parish, of the Woman's College at Lynchburg, is attending the Coference.

Asheville is destined to be the point of meeting for conventions and assemblies of all kinds, and truly it is no easy task to find one city affording as many and so varied attractions. Golf links, tennis courts, croquet grounds, base ball and excellent saddle horses for lovers of outdoor sports, smart traps and handsome carriages for the luxurious—anything from the "Petrified Woman" to the grand opera for quiet minds, and lectures, addresses and sermons *ad infinitum*. Car lines connect Biltmore, Bingham Barracks and other points of interest. Educational advantages are unlimited. The climate is perfect, and the shop windows are distracting. It is true that money will take one anywhere except to heaven and will buy anything except happiness.

Dr. Chas. D. Melver is at Battery Park, whence he visits the institutes in rural districts for the purpose of lecturing. Buncombe county is one of the first in the state in educational progressiveness and aggressiveness.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncy and Revs. Ashe and Roberts visited the training school for teachers today, the latter giving brief lectures. Mr. W. A. Hunter, of the Y. M. C. A., made an address in the afternoon.

### Consul Williams's Forethought

Hong Kong Newspaper.

When Consul Williams reached Hong Kong he made his headquarters with Consul R. Wildman. He brought complete maps of the harbor and plans of the fortifications. With Wildman he went down to the fleet at Mirs Bay and had a talk with Commodore Dewey. Dewey said he would attack the Spanish fleet wherever he found it, as it was recognized to be more important to destroy or cripple the fleet than to capture Manila, as then American merchant vessels would be safe.

### The Meaning of Imperialism.

The Hon. Mr. Story, speaking at Boston, the other day, uttered this eloquent protest against the "Colonial policy" which the greedy Republicans are advocating:

We not only abandon the boasted Monroe doctrine upon which, with its recent extensions, we were insisting a few years ago; we not only disregard that wise policy of our non intervention in European troubles which Washington preached, and which until now we have followed—we become a military power, burdened with a standing army and an enormous navy, threatened with complications thousands of miles away and exposed to constant apprehension. We take up the burden which is crushing Europe.

Let me describe the situation in the words of Lord Dufferin, than whom there is no more distinguished or experienced Englishman:

"The whole of Europe is little better than a standing camp, numbering millions of armed men, while a double row of frowning and opposing fortresses bristle along every frontier. The globe itself has become a mere bundle of nerves, and the slightest disturbance at any one point of the system sends a portentous tremor through its morbidly sensitive surface.

"Today it would suffice for any one of half a dozen august personages to speak above his breath, or unwittingly to raise his little finger, and, like a heaven overcharged with electricity, the existing condition of unstable equilibrium which sustains the European political system would be upset, and war, waged in circumstances of greater horror than has been hitherto known to the experience of mankind, might eventually envelop, not Europe alone, but two, nay, all four continents at once."

It is for this we are asked to change our peaceful independence. Our domestic difficulties will be neglected, for our attention will be divided. Our taxation must increase, our currency become more disordered, and, worse than all, the corruption which threatens us cannot fail to spread.

When we undertake to govern subject peoples separated from us by half the world, let us remember how we despoiled the Indians at our doors and how impossible it has been to keep that service pure. Let us not forget the carpet-bag government of our own Southern brothers, whose complaints fell on deaf ears, though they spoke our language and we heard them every day.

What think you shall we hear of wrong in Manila or the Ladrones, and how can we reform abuses there? Such a system means great increase of wealth and fresh fields for corruption.

It means the growth of a class little accustomed to respect the rights of their inferiors. It means the spoils system enormously extended. It means not only imperialism abroad, but imperialism at home. When Rome began her career of conquest the Roman Republic began to decay. The spoils of the provinces debauched the Senate and the people, and the government which conquered Hannibal fell at the touch of Cæsar.

### General Brady's Kindness.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

SOLDIER'S HOME,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 20, 1898.

Mr. Editor: In reading some back numbers of the magazine called the Confederate Veteran, I find in the October number of 1893 a very interesting account of the Federal Prison at Point Lookout, as related to the editor by Albert W. Traylor of the 21st Virginia regiment, C. S. A., from which I take the subjoined extract. It is certainly a fine tribute to Gen. A. G. Brady, and as he is an adopted citizen of our county and State, I desire you to publish it. It does him honor and will bring him into closer friendship with our people. E. M. WADDILL.

Extract from the Confederate Veteran.

"Major A. G. Brady, of the U. S. Army, was then Provost Marshal or commandant of the prison, and is especially remembered by Mr. Traylor as a man of good temper and kind heart. His tribute to his character was indeed a glowing one, and he concluded by saying that it would even yet afford him pleasure to go to any inconvenience to do him honor if alive, or to do reverence to his memory if dead, adding that Major Brady's consideration in the treatment of the unfortunates there imprisoned did more than any other one thing to prepare him for acceptance in proper spirit of the results of the war."

### Political Hypocrites.

Norfolk Virginian and Pilot.

To go with the Democrats in name, and in that name obtain all possible place, power and pelf, while playing into the hands of the Republicans on all important issues and actually voting with them on election day, may be an acute example of running with the hare and chasing with the hounds, or of serving the devil in the livery of heaven, and yet may not be indictable as a swindle: for obtaining goods, money and other things of value under false pretenses, it is certainly no high and honorable conduct, nor a career that any high and honorable man can pursue or approve. It is the way of Iago, and illustrates all his precepts.

### Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottle free at B. E. Sedbery & Sons Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, MRS. MARY A. BEARD, Claremore, Ark. Sold by B. E. Sedberry, & Sons.

### A NAVAL EPITOME.

Comparative Statement of the War Ships of All Nations.

A Parliamentary paper has just been issued containing a return showing the fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States of America and Japan, distinguishing the various types of vessels built and building. The return shows the date of launch, displacement and armaments, reduced to one common scale, and is thus given by the London Times. It will be observed that this year the return includes for the first time the fleet of Japan. The last time the return was issued was in November, 1896. Vessels which appeared on March 31, 1898, in the official list of each navy as built or building are enumerated, including under the latter head those for which on that date money had been appropriated and which were shortly to be laid down. The following synopsis exhibits the total number of vessels in each class belonging to each nation:

VESSELS BUILT.

Great Britain.—Battleships, 52; armored cruisers, 18; protected cruisers, 95; unprotected cruisers, 16; coast defense vessels, armored, 15; special vessels, 3; torpedo vessels, 35; torpedo-boat destroyers, 50; torpedo boats, 98.

France.—Battleships, 27; armored cruisers, 9; protected cruisers, 30; unprotected cruisers, 16; coast defense vessels, armored, 14; special vessels, 1; torpedo vessels, 13; torpedo boats, 211.

Russia.—Battleships, 12; armored cruisers, 10; protected cruisers, 3; unprotected cruisers, 3; coast defense vessels, armored, 15; special vessels, 5; torpedo vessels, 17; torpedo boat destroyers, 1; torpedo boats, 174

Germany—Battleships, 17; armored cruisers, 3; protected cruisers, 7; unprotected cruisers, 21; coast defense vessels, armored, 11; special vessels, 1; torpedo vessels, 2; torpedo boats, 113.

Italy—Battleships, 15; armored cruisers, 3; protected cruisers, 15; unprotected cruisers, 1; special vessels, 2; torpedo vessels, 15; torpedo boats, 142.

United States.—Battleships, 5; armored cruisers, 2; protected cruisers, 14; unprotected cruisers, 10; coast defense vessels, armored, 20; special vessels 1; torpedo boats, 8.

Japan—Battleships, 3; armored cruisers, 1; protected cruisers, 10; unprotected cruisers, 8; coast-defense vessels, armored, 3; torpedo vessels, 1; torpedo boats, 44.

VESSELS BUILDING.

Great Britain.—Battleships, 12; armored cruisers, 8; protected cruisers, 24; torpedo-boat destroyers, 46.

France.—Battleships, 8; armored cruisers, 10; protected cruisers, 10; torpedo vessels, 2; torpedo boat destroyers, 8; torpedo boats, 38.

Russia.—Battleships, 6; armored cruisers, 1; protected cruisers, 3; coast-defense vessels, armored, 1; torpedo-boat destroyers, 28,

Germany.—Battleships, 5; armored cruisers, 2; protected cruisers, 8; torpedo boat destroyers, 1; torpedo boats, 9.

Italy.—Battleships, 2; armored cruisers. 2; protected cruisers, 3; torpedo-boat destroyers, 1; torpedo boats, 2.

United States.—Battleships, 8; protected cruisers, 1; torpedo boat destroyers, 20; torpedo boats, 22.

Japan—Battleships, 3; armored cruisers, 6; protected cruisers, 6; unprotected cruisers, 1; torpedo boat destroyers, 8; torpedo boats, 12.

### Couldn't Stand It.

"Good morning, sir," said a solemn-faced visitor as he entered the editor's sanctum.

"Good morning," replied the weary editor who had for weeks been writing war jokes which he thought could not have been possible.

"Do we"—said the visitor as he dragged a small boy out of the shadow behind him.

"No, sir," snapped the editor, "we don't, and, by jove, I should think that by this time you would know better than to try to shove an old chestnut like that on a civilized community. Why, we said that in the headlines in letters as long as your hair the morning after the scrap, and a thousand imitators have followed our example. And not only that, sir, but we don't want anything about 'Dewey eyes' nor 'Do he? Don't he?' nor 'Didn't he deweyt up brown?' nor 'Dew-Dew, Huckleberry-Dewey,' nor 'Yankee Dewedle Dew,' nor 'Give the Spaniard his Dewey,' nor 'We knew our Dewety,' nor——"

The visitor coughed again nervously and slid up close to the desk.

"Poor man, poor man," he said kindly, and the boy looked sorry.

"What the——" began the editor.

"Excuse me," interrupted the visitor as the exasperated editor was about to say what Dewey gave the Spaniards at Manila. "I think you must be mistaken. I was going to say do we——"

"And I say don't say it," exclaimed the editor.

But the visitor would not listen.

"Do we," he persisted. "Do we go to the floor above or the floor below to pay for our subscription?"

And the editor fell helpless across his desk.

### Aguinaldo's Manly Act.

A Manila letter to the New York World says:

General Aguinaldo, in an interview, says: "Thank the American people for their kind feeling for my army and pleasure in its successes. Tell them that I am not cruel, but humane. The Spanish Governor put a price of $25,000 on my head. I have been poisoned once, and I have been stabbed by his bravos. My generals have captured his wife and children, and they are treated like royalty and will be freed; I promised Consul Wildman I would forget and forgive. I consider Admiral Dewey the lion of Manila, and thank America from my heart for giving us Consuls Wildman and Williams. They are wonderful men for freeing my country from Spanish cruelty, licentiousness and greed. God and history will repay them. I do not believe that America will sell the Phillippines to the highest bidder."

### Champion Shot of the World.

Miss Annie Oakley writes: "Myself and many of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Co. have given Allen's Foot-Ease, the powder to shake into the shoes, a most thorough trial, and it does all if not more than you claim." It instantly takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, aching, nervous or sweating feet. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

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### Bingham School.

We are in receipt of the catalogue of the Bingham School for its 105th year. Located near Asheville since 1891 with accommodations for one hundred and twenty (120) pupils, the roll shows an attendance of one hundred and nineteen (119) during the year just ended, representing an area extending from Pennsylvania and Illinois on the north to Florida, and Texas on the south, and extending to Japan; and financially Bingham's is doing better, as far as has been ascertained, than any other school for boys in the whole South.

THE $250 SCHOLARSHIP.—Two years ago, after the manner of the United States Military and Naval Academies Maj. Bingham offered the young men of North Carolina (11) scholarships, $250 each, to be awarded by the Congressmen for their own Districts and by the two Senators for the State at large to the young men who should win them by standing highest in a competitive examination on English, Arithmetic, and the Geography and the History of the United States.

There were considerably more than (100) competitors, and all the scholarships have been occupied by young men who averaged high in ability and earnestness.

Nearly all the incumbents having completed the course with success, the scholarships are vacant except for the Eighth District and open for competition again.

An examination will be held in each District about the middle of August on such exact DAY, and at such PLACE and before such COMMITTEE as each Congressman for his District and each United States Senator for the State at large may select, and applicants are referred to their own Congressman or to the Senator for particulars.

In case there is no examination in any District, a special examination may be had in Asheville on the 24th of August before the Faculty of the school; and if the man who stands highest does not use his scholarship for any cause, it is open to the second best man as alternate for ninety days after the examination.

### Gallant Victor Blue.

Laurinburg Exchange.]

The world is ringing with the praises of Lieutenant Blue, of the U. S. N., and well does he deserve the glory which his recent brave feat at Santiago has added to his name. The press of the whole country is filled with the story of his performance and the praises of his name. Certainly, then, has Richmond County, the home of his birth, a right to be proud of such a son. By his valor and true merit he has become a nation's idol, but still his old mother county feels that she, above all, has the right to gather Victor Blue to her bosom and rejoice at the glory with which he has crowned himself and his native land.

Born in Richmond County and having received his early education at the Laurinburg High School, it is no wonder that this section was almost beside itself with joy when the news of his achievement was first received. He has many relatives and hosts of friends in this section, who are deeply interested in his career and it is with a feeling of mingled pleasure and pride that the Exchange copies below an account of his gallant deed and an editorial concerning him, taken from the Columbia (S. C) State. It will be noticed that the State claims him as a son of South Carolina, which is an error growing out of the fact that his home is now in that State.

### Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am grateful yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."
GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 713

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

### Discharged from the Army.

We are informed that Private S. M. Taylor, of Company A, Second Regiment, N. C. Volunteers, has been honorably discharged from the army. He will be sent home as soon as the papers are received in Raleigh.

### More Recruits.

Lieut. Hollingsworth, of Company A, Second Regiment, in charge of the recruiting officers of this section, sent two recruits to Raleigh last week as follows: J. A. McLeod, of Fayetteville, and T. H. Williford, of Hope Mills.

### General News of Interest.

The Governor Monday appointed Eugene D. Carter of Asheville Judge of the Superior Court, to succeed Judge Norwood, resigned.

It is now stated that Chas. A Cook of Warren, a greasy Republican, without military record or training is to be the Brigadier General from this State.

### The Reserve Corps of the F. I. L. I.

The Reserve Corps of the F. I. L. I. was organized Tuesday night by the election of the following officers: Captain, T. T. McGilvary; First Lieutenant, L. Huske; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Robinson.

All persons who had or shall sign the active or contributing list were allowed to vote in all meetings.

Major A. A. McKethan was elected president, Maj. W. F. Campbell first vice president, Mr. Robt. S. Strange second vice president, Mr. J. C. Thomson recording secretary and Mr. W. B. Ledbetter financial secretary.

The two present members of the Finance Committee, Messrs E. L. Pemberton and J. H. Culbreth were retained, and Mr. C. L. Taylor was elected the 3rd. member.

### Notes of Local Interest.

Good progress, it is said, is being made on the Cape Fear and Raleigh Railway, nine miles being graded and four miles of track laid.

The Lumberton Robesonian says that Lieut. Blue is a cousin of Judge—that is, after November—Thos. A. McNeill, and A. W. McLean, of Lumberton.

### Buchlen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED—NO QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible

FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES,

irregularities and derangements. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the menstrual organs. It cures "whites" and falling of the womb. It stops flooding and relieves suppressed and painful menstruation. For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into homes barren for years. It invigorates, stimulates, strengthens the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will any woman suffer another minute with certain relief within reach? Wine of Cardui only costs $1.00 per bottle at your drug store.

*For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.*

Rev. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S. C., says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for taking of the womb and it entirely cured her."

Are You Pale?

Are your cheeks hollow and your lips white? Is your appetite poor and your digestion weak? Is your flesh soft and have you lost in weight? These are symptoms of anemia or poor blood. They are just as frequent in the summer as in the winter. And you can be cured at one time just as well as another.

Scott's Emulsion

of *cod liver oil with hypophosphites* will certainly help you. Almost everyone can take it, and it will not disturb the weakest stomach.

It changes the light color of poor blood to a healthy and rich red. It nourishes the brain; gives power to the nerves. It brings back your old weight and strength.

All Druggists. 50c. and $1.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

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Attorney and Counsellor,
Fayetteville, N. C. Savannah, Ga.

ISAAC A. MURCHISON. WILLIAM H. POPE
MURCHISON & POPE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. MARSH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office: N. E. Corner Market Square,
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DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
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April 29, 1880.

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS

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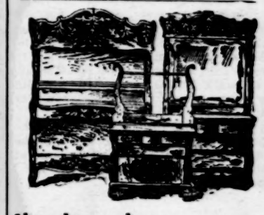
Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

—AT—
The Hay St. Grocer's,
A LOT OF SOUTH LAND TOBACCO JUST RECEIVED.
—ALSO—
Jones Co. Yam Slips
—AND—
Norton Yam Slips,
— ALL FOR SALE CHEAP. —
A. S. HUSKE.
AGENT for BASKETS, CRATES, &c



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Reliable
Low-Price
Furniture House,
CENTER OF CITY,
Thornton Block,
Fayetteville, N. C.
is the place to buy Fine Suits, Bed steads, Washstands, Bureaus, Chiffonier, Sideboards, China Closets, Cup boards, Safes, Lounges, Carpet, Matting all kinds of chairs and all kinds of House Furniture Goods.

Marble and Granite
Monuments - and - Headstones!
The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of
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to select from. My workmanship stands
SECOND TO NONE
in the South, and my pricea are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.
Very respectfully,
E. L. RENSBURG,
Proprietor Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

For Sale or Rent.
The Worth Residence on Haymount, offered for sale or rent. Apply to
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y,
Jan. 26, 1898.

# THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 30, 1898.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.


FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

**WILLIAM J. BRYAN.**

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."—*William J. Bryan to National Committeeman C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.*

## The Democratic Nominees for Judges of the Superior Court.

First District—George H. Brown, Jr., of Beaufort.

Second District—Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—W. A. Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITORS.

Sixth District—Rudolph Duffy.

Seventh District—C. M. McLean.

### One Suggestion of Peace.

Says the Washington Post:

It seems to amuse the European correspondents and press associations to announce one day that Spain is ready to sue for peace, and to declare the next day that Spain has no idea of doing anything of the kind. This idle game has been running for some weeks past, greatly, no doubt, to the satisfaction of the players, and, in a general way, to the gayety of nations, but it has ceased to allure the thoughtful, and not to put too fine a point upon it, has become a nuisance.

The one evidence we have noted to the effect that Spain is preparing to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities is the dispatch of the Camara fleet to the Phillippines. There is no indication of the kind to be found in the Spanish operations in Cuba. On the contrary, everything there points to a determined and formidable resistance. Ever since war was declared the Spaniards have been hard at work fortifying their harbors, strengthening old batteries, and erecting new ones, concentrating troops at all strategic points, and, in every way, preparing for a bitter and relentless struggle. There is absolutely nothing to indicate a weakness of purpose or hesitation in any important respect. It would seem, rather, that the Spaniards are anxious to have us attack them and intend to fight with stubborn desperation. Some may say that this is mere bravado, but our opinion is that the Spanish do not bluster with so much system. They talk and grimace and gesticulate a great deal when they are bluffing, but there is a certain air of deadly and determined seriousness in this Cuban situation which does not encourage the theory that they are engaged in mere theatrical display.

The Camara expedition, however, wears an entirely different aspect. It is difficult to perceive in that manœuver anything except a carefully arranged plan to set up a pretense of Spanish rule on one of the Phillippine group, so as to be in a position to claim technical possession in the event of an early termination of hostilities. We find it impossible to credit Spain with the folly of contemplating the dislodgment of Dewey at Manila. Spain is not wise in council or effective in action, but at last accounts Spain was not stark, staring mad. The hypothesis we have suggested, however, is both possible and intelligible, and, proceeding upon that, it is logible to assume that the Madrid government is endeavoring to establish a situation in view of which she could ask for peace and yet retain a reasonable claim to sovereignty over the Phillippines.

Certainly if this does not look like preparation for a termination of the war, we cannot discern a promise of that sort elsewhere on the whole horizon.

### Notes Suggested by the War.

A few days ago I noticed in one of the papers a statement of 24 recruits for the army all six feet high.

During the year 1846 there was a company of men commanded by Capt. Shives. They walked from Concord, Cabarrus county, to Fayetteville, and were on their way to join the army then enroute to Mexico. The men composing that company numbered 100, every one six feet high. Myself, Jack O'Hanlon and others met them at the foot of the hill (Haymount) one Sunday morning and joined in with them and marched together to the old Duncan McNeill house on Person street, where they remained one day and night. The next day we obtained the Old Grove House,* in Lower Fayetteville, where they were quartered until the boat arrived from Wilmington, N. C. On their arrival at Point Caswell there were no uniforms to fit them, nor could they get any until their arrival at New Orleans. So much for big men.

Another writer states that he has witnessed three wars. So have I.

This war has developed a lot of critics who criticise the army, the navy, the President of the United States, &c. We had any amount of them during the Mexican war, during the war between the States, and, no doubt, many if not all were never in the service and really do not know what they are talking about. They have no idea how long it takes to discipline a lot of raw levies and to make efficient soldiers of them. The Federal army that met us at the 1st Mannassas were drilling and getting ready from the 15th of April 1861 to the 12th day of July, 1861. Look at the result: They never stopped running till after they crossed the Long Bridge.

"General Scott," said President Lincoln, "will you explain why it is that you were able to take the city of Mexico in 3 months with 5,000 men and have not been able to take Richmond in six months with one hundred thousand men." His reply was, "the men who took me into Mexico are the same men who are keeping me out of Richmond."

The President has done wonders in getting the force up to even the standard it is to-day, and I, for one, an old veteran, will say, well done, Mr. President. He deserves the thanks of the whole country for what he has already achieved. JNO. X. SMITH.

*Afterwards known as Camp Davis. The building located thereon was destroyed by fire in 1862 or '63. The grounds are now used for agricultural purposes.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, '98.

Gen. Shafter's army, by its victories in every engagement that any portion of it has had with the Spaniards since its landing in Cuba, is demonstrating to the world what we knew all the time: that the American soldier is no whit behind the American sailor in fighting qualities, and as a fighter the American sailor has never been surpassed. Shafter has driven the enemy into the main fortifications surrounding Santiago, and if he is not interfered with from Washington will soon capture the town by assault. For the first time during the war we have had a considerable number of killed and wounded, but every man who volunteers to fight knows that he must take his chances.

It is claimed by friends of the administration that Shafter is being allowed to conduct the campaign against Santiago in his own way, without orders from Washington, but there have been several things said and done by members of the administration which have been sufficient to cause a doubt of that claim to be entertained, and if it turns out that Shafter waits for the reinforcements that have been sent, and are to be sent him before attacking the main fortifications at Santiago, it will be very safe to wager that the delay will be the result of Washington orders. For some mysterious reason the administration has become alarmed less the garrison at Santiago should prove strong enough to defeat an attack by Shafter, and members of it have publicly expressed the hope that he would not make a general attack until the reinforcements reached him. This feeling was so strong that arrangements were all completed to send Gen. Miles to Tampa for the purpose of taking about 15,000 troops to Santiago, but for some equally mysterious reason Miles did not go. Some say that Miles feared that he would be charged with trying to pilfer glory that properly belonged to Shafter, and persuaded the administration to change its plans—not a difficult task, in view of its habit of making changes from day to day.

Such a hubbub has been raised among the republicans of the House by the manner in which that alleged Currency Reform bill was reported to the House from the committee on Banking and Currency—trickery is openly charged by some members of the committee—that it has been found necessary to recall the bill from the calendar, in order that radical changes may be made in the wording of the report and of the bill. Many of the republicans of the House were unwilling to be so strongly committed to the perpetuation of the single gold standard as this bill and report made them, on the eve of a Congressional campaign. Some of them say, with a wink, that after the election the bill can be taken up and passed without danger.

The announcement that ex Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, is to be a brigadier general in the volunteer army was a positive pleasure to many persons, for few, if any, ever made more warm friends during their long service in Congress than "Joe" Blackburn did.

The Senate committee on Claims has begun the investigation directed by a resolution of the Senate as to the payment to a lobbyist of a large percentage of the $288,000 recently paid to the Southern Methodist Book concern, by act of Congress, for war damages to its property at Nashville, Tenn. The investigation was dead easy, as Mr. Barbee, agent of the book concern, told the committee that 35 per cent of the money received had been paid to Mr. Stahlman, who had been the attorney at Washington of the book concern; and he added that he considered the employment of an attorney to aid in pushing the settlement of the old claim was a matter that concerned only the book concern, and that he had not at any time considered himself under any obligations to inform Senators or others of the nature of the contract made with the attorney. Mr. Stahlman, the attorney, told the committee that he had received the pay for his services, and that he did not mention the nature of the contract while the matter was pending in Congress, because to have done so would have been to prejudicer the claim, and to prevent its being voted upon on its merits. Those two witnesses appear to have told the committee everything it was directed to find out. There is some curiosity to know whether the committee will recommend any action, and if so, what. If it be a crime to employ an attorney to lobby a claim through Congress, about every claimant who has had or now has claims before that body has been or is guilty.

It will be seen this week whether the thirty odd Senators who are opposed to the annexation of Hawaii can succeed in preventing the fifty-odd Senators who favor annexation getting the annexation resolution to a vote. The screws are being put on by the majority. Some of the opponents of annexation frankly admit that they will not aid in filibustering to prevent a vote, but others still say that they will resort to any sort of tactics to stave off a vote. Butting one's head against a brick wall is neither pleasant nor profitable, and the chances are that the opposition will gracefully throw up the sponge and allow the resolution to be adopted without attempting a lengthy filibuster, after they have all had their say against annexation.

### RED SPRINGS ITEMS.

RED SPRINGS, June 28, 1898.

Not much news here now.

Farmers generally report fine crops. Fruit seems plentiful.

Mr. T. E. Garrett and Miss Mary McLeod were united in marriage last Thursday. Their many friends congratulate them, and wish for them much pleasure, success and usefulness.

We are sorry to learn that N. A. McQueen and T. E. Gafrett are both sick.

Three cars on R. S. and Bowmore R. R. were partly wrecked yesterday. No one hurt.

Mr. James McNeill has a force of hands working on a new residence near the Presbyterian Church. We hope he will soon move here. Quite a number of nice buildings are partly finished.

W. H. Carr, of Atlanta, Ga., will soon establish a first class hardware store here. There is talk of a nice new brick store here soon.

Mrs. D. R. McIver and Miss Leola Thomas leave for a vacation visit to home people near Jonesboro.

W. T. Brickell, formerly of Greenville, is assisting in the office of the Citizen.

Several visitors are here for health and pleasure.

D. R. McIver attended Robeson Teachers' Institute last week.

### NOTES FROM TAMPA.

By One of Our Dispersed Abroad.

CAMP NEAR TAMPA, FLA., June 22, 1898.

*Editor Observer:*

As the North Carolina boys may be ordered, upon our departure for Cuba now at any moment, to take our places here, in preparation for the next expedition, the writer will try this morning to write a few lines describing the general condition of affairs here. For certain reasons he will have to keep back the name of his regiment, but from expressions to follow, the readers of the OBSERVER will find no fault with his views, even though it be necessary for the Military Censor to look through five regiments, the 3d and 5th Ohio, 2d Georgia, 32d Michigan, and 1st Florida to find him.

We left our State camp of instruction just one month ago today, and, after traveling two days and one night, subject to innumerable delays, reached a point where the cars, ever under strict guard, were thrown open and the men ordered to fall in along the track on the outside.

We then marched up the track for a few hundred yards until we struck a road and saw an electric car go by, when we knew that we were near Tampa, then for about 1½ miles through heavy sand until we reached the point allotted us for our camp, being near our present location, (for we moved once) at the extremity of Palmetto Beach, a narrow strip of land covered with pines and palmettoes, running out into Hillsborough Bay just across from Tampa. I will never forget the first night, for we did not get in until about 6 o'clock in the afternoon and it was an hour or so later before we received our tents, and an hour or so later still before the green men could get them all up. We had no time to dig up the palmetto roots which lay like a regular mat all over the ground, their rough sides from two to six inches high and running along the ground for 3 or 4 feet with little tufts of palmetto leaves on them here and there, being everywhere. But the guard was regularly posted, hard tack and coffee issued, and we turned in to sleep as only tired men can, no matter what the difficulties are.

In the morning we found that we had an ideal location, far better than the thousands quartered farther in; the pines, though not very thick, afforded a little shade, cool breezes blew over us almost constantly, and the bathing was fine, in everything all right, saving the palmetto roots. But soon a howl went up, all the water was gone, and the new supply brought in by the water detail was brackish. Then the fun began, only to be appreciated by those who have been in service and know what it is. The majority of the men made the best of it, but some swore that they couldn't drink it, and others that they wouldn't, and every day for a week later when a man was called up for being late at roll call his excuse was "went after water"—meaning that he had taken advantage of about an hour's leave to go out and spend about a half a day lying about Tampa and Ybor city—but the palmetto roots and a little extra police duty (the soldier's bug bear) soon made everything straight, and soon after water mains were laid out to us from a tobacco factory about a half mile away, and now, though the water is the same, nobody notices it. As to the palmetto roots, however, many a poor fellow has sworn himself straight into as hot a place as Tampa over them, and they are, save in the company street, still around us. Where as I am told, it costs $25 an acre to grub the land, you may appreciate what this means.

But enough about the camp. Let us say a few words as to the men in it. Our regiment was made up under the first call from the volunteer companies of the regular militia, but as an example of the formation of the companies, our company has been built up on six old men (besides the commissioned officers, all of whom came) and two of these have since been discharged. We took any and everybody, and our net caught two lawyers and one student, three railroad clerks, a school teacher, a blacksmith, a number of carpenters, machinists, rail roadmen, farmer boys, four regular army men, one or two sailors, several street car men, a host of clerks and several tramps. Two-thirds of the men came from the rural districts and small towns, and among the privates they make our best men, but a fresh wheat field after an April shower would have appeared in comparison yellow and sere with old age. Two months, however, have done their work as have also Uncle Sam's blue uniforms (for we are now fully equipped and ready to move) and today we make a very creditable appearance, and when it comes to shooting (after they learned the sights and tried once) they fell to it like ducks to a mill pond, for every boy in——that ever saw a pine tree can shoot a Winchester. As to the stories of our scraps with the negro regulars and their sympathisers from a distance, there is little in it. At times we have had some little disorder, (as just after pay day) both in and out of camp, but when one thinks of the large aggregation of young, able bodied men, from everywhere lately concentrated here, it is a wonder that there has not been more lawlessness, and that there is not more here now. We are not out on a Sunday school picnic, but for war, with men in the ranks who have been everywhere, seen everything, and done heaven only knows what, and who, so long as they do their required duties and obey orders, can do as they please in other respects. 'Tis in reference to the latter, where example counts for so much, that I often think of the heavy responsibility (often carried so lightly) resting upon those in authority. To go into the tents and stop swearing and quarreling and to cause the average soldier to recognize Sunday from any other day, save as a holiday excusing him from drill, would be a task from which even Hercules would recoil. But the rain, for the rainy season is now on and it rains several times daily, which ran me into my tent and caused me to write this, is now over, so I must hurry on.

A few words about Tampa. To go in, we have to go up the road about a quarter of a mile, passing the camp of six regiments before we strike the end of the car line, which runs around one arm of the bay, first into Ybor city and then into Tampa. Along the road (the one we first came in on) one can see from the car everything. There are the camps on either side, long lines of wagons drawn by four or six sleek mules that look as if they could pull over anything, long lines of pack mules carrying generally two bales of hay each and a line of twenty or thirty of them following one cow-boy on a horse, at the rail road crossings long lines of artillery and signal corps operators, and a thousand other sights pertaining to army life. But it is the streets of Tampa that one wants to see, and the scene presented there a week ago—soldiers, soldiers, soldiers, white and black (very few) clean and unclean, sober and not sober, uniformed and un uniformed, mounted and afoot, soldier and officer, everybody jostling everybody else on Franklin, the main street of Tampa. Imagine the streets of Fayetteville crowded and nine out of every ten persons soldiers, everything almost in the street branded with a big "U. S.," and you have it.

But of course, trouble of some kind had to come. So long as a crowd is strapped and sober every man attends to his own business and doesn't try to get what his neighbor hasn't got—but money is the root of all evil, and the day after pay-day it began, and then the town was put under martial law, and the guardhouse and every regimental guardhouse in and about Tampa filled to overflowing.

We caught, in addition to the regulars and tramps, about a dozen of our best men for extra police duty for a week, and two or three acres of cleared palmetto land and a deep ditch about a half mile long tell the results at the guardhouse. But it is all gone now, and, like a child, no soldier or sailor will ever do it again——until the next time!

But few are thinking of Tampa today, but rather of the dearest of all places—home (home in reality, not the home of adoption, and the loved ones there). And, if we get through, many a manly young fellow will be made by it, as he will return to appreciate and make use of comforts and opportunities that he never before thought of, not to speak of appreciating.

I have written enough, regular correspondents are not allowed here and even this innocent effort may come under the ban, as a telegram did that I sent day before yesterday. But one word more: while we are here and elsewhere (whence we may not return) trying to do our duty, let not the people at home forget that they too have a duty to perform—*the State must be regained and the white man must rule. As it stands the Old State has lost caste, both at home and abroad.*

MACGREGOR.

### The Land of the Sky.

Correspondence of the Observer.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 23, 1898.

NO. III.

The banks of the French Broad at Pearson's Bridge were the scene of merry making frolic all day. The Sunday School from the First Presbyterian Church under the guidance of Messrs. Blair and Cosby took their annual outing. Nothing more serious than an unexpected bath in the French Broad for several young ladies and their companions, occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. Of course it was no one's fault, the boat just turned over as boats will do.

The view from Pearson's Bridge is strikingly beautiful. The river winds among the rocky heights, and hillsides clad with daisies; here and there a glimpse is had of the far away mountains rearing their lofty heads in changeless majesty and beauty; the electric road clings to a bold cliff, now level with the tree tops, now far below, in and out, up and down, each time bringing to view something grander and more sublime.

The Y. M. C. A. students enjoyed the privileges of a special permit into the Biltmore estate this afternoon.

Dr. J. I. Vance, of Nashville, addressed the convention today on "The Claims of the Christian Ministry on College Men." Dr. R. J. McBryde "The Observance of the Lord's Day." Mr. R. E. Speir will arrive from New York tomorrow.

The Y. M. C. A. will observe College Day Friday.

Fields Jewelry Store offers something to fit any purse, dainty souvenir spoons and paper cutters, cut glass defying description; rabbit foot charms set with native stones for fifteen dollars apiece, and a tiny gold necklace with pendant hiddenites for one thousand dollars. Native stones in stick pins, hat pins, etc., can be had for any price.

ASHEVILLE, June 27, 1898.

NO. IV.

There are one hundred and fifteen young ladies in the Y. W. C. A. Conference.

Mrs. Mott who with her husband has returned from a journey around the world, visiting mission stations, has added very greatly to the interest of the course by her lectures.

The mornings are given to Bible study—the classes are conducted by competent teachers, who make a specialty of this work. One of them, Miss Ella Preston, is preparing for medical mission work and will leave in the near future for a foreign station.

Friday night, Mr. R. E. Speer, Secretary of Foreign Missions in the Northern Presbyterian Church, spoke before the conference, showing that each life is part of God's plan, and that each one is capable of great service for him.

Saturday night Mr. Brockman, who is bound for India, made the closing address. He too appeals to the young women for aid in the mission cause.

Just at twilight on the lawn, in the shadow of the sighing pines a hundred young girls knelt in prayer to God. Far away was the city's noise and strife: the tread of countless feet hurrying to and fro; the rattle of wheels, and the clanging bells and signals, but here was perfect peace

Sunday morning Doctor Campbell delivered his farewell sermon before leaving for his summer vacation. Dr. A. D McClure, of Wilmington, will fill Doctor Campbell's pulpit during his absence.

Dr. S. H. Chester spoke to the "Gleaners" or Children's Aid Society at five o'clock. His pictures of child life in China are very vivid.

At eight o'clock he delivered his address on Korea. This was a rare treat. Doctor Chester is a most attractive speaker: his choice of words and mode of expression peculiarly happy and picturesque, and underlying all is a subtle vein of wit rendering all his remarks very entertaining.

His description of a journey made for two hundred miles through the interior on the back of a "small, ragged, ugly pony, loaded with two goods boxes of provisions, valises, pillows and comforts," and finally a perch on which Doctor Chester placed himself with "no support for back, arms, or limbs," gave us an idea of his hardships.

The lecure brought out the geographical, political, civil and religious phases of Korean life.

Doctor Chester leaves today for his home in Nashville.

Miss Fannie MacPherson who has been spending a week with Mrs. R. F. Campbell leaves today for her work in the mission school at Barnardsville.

Mrs. Campbell leaves with Dr. Campbell for Staten Island where their vacation will be spent.

The Presbyterian Church here is widely and deeply interested in this mission work. It contributed last year twenty-one hundred dollars for Home Missions alone. All mission teachers passing through here are sure of a cordial greeting, much kindness and a parting benediction.

Our feet will now walk in woodland paths; no more Turkish bazaars with rare embroidery, dainty smoking sets, silk shawls, richly colored scarfs and jeweled fans and belts, no more bewildering "two-steps" from the Battery Park Band: no soda fountains banked with palms and ferns: no Bon Marche, where you get such electrifying bargains, as you are told in a confidential tone by the clerks, your own good sense sometimes comes to the rescue.


Scrofula, hip disease, salt rheum, dyspepsia and other diseases due to impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.


### The Lack of Party Discipline. Democracy's Weak Point

A Washington special of Sunday's date to the Baltimore Sun says:

Whether the caucus of House democrats to-morrow adopts Representative Bailey's resolution binding all members of the party in the House to stand by caucus action upon questions of policy during the remainder of this Congress, depends upon the presence of a quorum. If a majority willing to vote can be brought together it is regarded as almost certain the resolution will be adopted.

Mr. Bailey said to day that there is a quorum in the city, but as it is the plan of the opposition to refrain from voting, he is doubtful whether a sufficient number will be present to make any action possible. There are many democrats away from Washington looking after their district conventions. A majority of those who are still in Washington, however, declare that at this juncture some degree of discipline is of vital importance to the democratic organization, and they are therefore determined to persist in their attempt to adopt the Bailey resolution.

Among those who advocate independence of action on the part of individual members, there is intense feeling against Mr. Bailey. He realizes the proposition he has advanced is not a popular one in a party that has been singularly ineffective for many years because of its lack of thorough organization. He is, nevertheless, convinced that some concert of action is indispensable if the party is to prove formidable in opposing the republican policy of conquest and aggrandizement.

Nothing could be more deplorable than the condition of the party as it has been represented in Washington since the beginning of the present administration. * * * It has been divided in both Houses upon nearly every proposition that has been submitted for consideration. In addition to that, all kinds of party jealousies in the House have not only fomented discord, but have aroused the derision of the republicans.

As far as he has been able to do so, Mr. Bailey claims that he has tried to mould the conflicting elements he was chosen to lead into something akin to a compact organization, but he has heretofore failed to produce the slightest degree of harmony. He has, however, been supported by the larger and more deserving element, and has had opposed to him that not insignificant number who place their own political salvation above the honesty and the principles of their party.

To the storm of indignant protest which has come from the opposition to discipline Mr. Bailey has replied that the democratic party might as well cease to be a political organization as to divide upon every proposition or to depend for an interpretation of its doctrines upon men who are clearly democrats in name only and who regard the saving of their seats in Congress as of more importance than the saving of their party.

This is the situation as it will exist when the caucus meets to-morrow night. Mr. Bailey does not even claim that the step he proposes is likely to accomplish anything for the democracy in the coming campaign, and he acknowledges that his own political aspirations are endangered by opposing views to those of the Northern and Western democrats. He maintains, however, that if the democratic party is ever to accomplish anything again it must become amenable to some degree of discipline, and the observance of principle must be insisted upon.

### RANDOM REMARKS.

BY SHAWEN.

ANOTHER HERO.—Would be heroes are busy seeking an opportunity to become actual heroes; and the press has been kept busy of late recording the valor of those who have thus far succeeded. It may be interesting at this juncture to reflect as to the qualities and degrees of heroism. Distinctly, there are two classes of military heroes—those of obscurity, who, having nothing to lose except life, have everything to gain if the current serves; and those who have nothing to gain, of selfish value, compared to that which they jeopard. The discriminatien is not intended to be invidious, but exact. It has been my privilege to express in these columns an humble tribute to Lieutenant Hobson—a tribute which I would be glad to render worthier of his immortal deed. A daring son of the South, he is, indeed, exalted in my esteem. No true Southerner could fail to feel a sense of pride in his unparalleled intrepidity. Occupying only an humble position in the construction corps of the navy, he saw a golden opportunity of signal service to his country, and, whether in assuming the hazard he should win or lose the poor consideration of his life, he would have done a hero's part. With the odds tremendously against him, he sought the issue and won, and he is now justly the pride of the nation. According to Admiral Sampson's reports, there were several thousand other Hobsons in his command. The desperate venture was a source of unprecedented competition for the place of danger.

Looking further into the matter of heroism, I find a man of mature years, ripe in culture, refined in living, of independent means more than sufficient to provide continuous and luxurious ease, enjoying the highest social privileges in this country and abroad, honored by official distinction in his native city, admired throughout the nation for an excellent contribution to American literature, called to a position in the national council second only to a direct seat in the executive household, and of such advantage to the Administration that his resignation was the subject of the President's protest—this man, a child of fortune, enjoying all that millions strive in vain to reach, offered to exchange luxury for hardship, security for peril, slippers for spurs when the opportunity offered whereby he might serve his country on the battlefield. The President tendered him the spurs, but they were declinek in favor of a friend whom he considered more capable to command the regiment which he (this child of fortune) proposed to raise. Assuming a subordinate position in the regiment, he is now with the Rough Riders near Santiago, evidently determined to win the spurs which he was unwilling to accept until he proves himself worthy of them. This morning's dispatches bring intelligence of an engagement with the enemy in which the Rough Riders figured most prominently and distinguished themselves as men of mettle. And thousands were thrilled as they read of how Theodore Roosevelt, in urging his command to a final charge, encouraged them by himself seizing a gun from a dead soldier's hands, and, rusning to the front of the line, ordered his men to follow. Therefore, if I were asked to name the finest hero of the war thus far, I would unhesitatingly reply, Theodore Roosevelt.

Monday, June 27th.

### Taken to Kelly's Cove for Burial.

The remains of the late Mrs. Joseph Blake, who died Friday morning, were taken on the steamer Driver Saturday morning to Kelly's Cove for burial.

### I. O. O. F.

At a regular meeting of Pine Encampment No. 3 the following officers were elected: J. R. Williams, C. P.; H. B. Everett, H. P.; Jas. M. Lamb, S. W.; Jno. Hollingsworth, J. W; W. D. Gaster, Scribe and Treas. Past Grand High Priest B. C. Gorham was elected Representative to Grand Encampment.

### An Army Officer Here.

Col. Henry W. Sackett, of the United States army, spent Sunday in the city. He was on his way from Tampa to Washington and stopped over here for day's rest.

The report was circulated that Col. Sackett was here for the purpose of choosing a suitable camp for mobilizing troops, but the Colonel denied any such intention.

### Death of Mr. John McSwain.

The sad news reached here Monday morning of the death Sunday night at Davidson of Mr. John McSwain, son of our former townsman Dr. H. A. McSwain.

The deceased, who was about twenty years of age, attended the Fayetteville Military Academy, standing high in his classes, and from here he went to Davidson College, graduating this year with honors. Young McSwain had many friends here and his death has brought them sorrow.

### The Fayetteville Electro Gas Company.

This company has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing and furnishing to the city acetylene gas. Messrs. Herbert Lutterloh and Jas. R. Williams are the local stockholders, and the active members of the corporation. The plant has been ordered and will be in full operation in three or four weeks.

Mr. A. H. Slocomb's residence on Dick street is now lighted by this gas, from his plant, and a lovely light it is. Mr. Slocomb expresses himself as very much pleased with it.

### Republican County Convention.

The Smith faction of the Republican party held their convention in the Court House Saturday, adjourning a little after one o'clock. Chairman of the Executive Committee Smith called the convention to order and named G. A. P. Wilkerson for chairman and J. F. Musselwhite for secretary. After electing delegates to the State, congressional and judicial conventions the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. This is for the purpose of nominating a county ticket.

The Neill Waddell faction will now hold a convention and elect delegates to the same conventions.

### Shot to Kill.

Thursday night a negro man knocked violently at the door of a house on Robeson street occupied by two white women named Bass. They refused to open the door and ordered him off. He left, but returned in an hour and tried to get in a window. One of the women then raised the window and pointing a pistol at the fellow fired. The man showed the utmost contempt for the weapon and advanced towards the window, when the woman fired two more shots, one of which, she says, struck him in the breast. The negro, who was without coat and hat, after walking around the house, slowly departed. The Bass women, who are respectable looking, say they are from Greenville, N. C., and their father is Jonathan Bass.

### Interesting Memorial Services.

Sunday the Rev. James Carmichael, D. D., of Wilmington, Dean of this Convocation, preached the sermon at St. John's Church. It was commemorative of Dr. Carmichael's dear friend, the late Rev. Dr. Jos. C. Huske, to whose memory the Altar Guild of St. John's have caused to be put in place a superb memorial window. Two other windows have also been put in place—respectively by the Misses Mallett, of Rowan street, commemorative of their grand parents and parents, who were founders and staunch friends of the church, and by Mrs. McDuffie, commemorative of her husband, the late Mr. W. C. McDuffie, Jr.

The three windows are, generally speaking, similar in design, and all illustrate scenes in the life of our Saviour. They are works of art, made to order in Munich, and very beautiful to behold.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. This institution has just closed its most successful session, and has steadily moved on to a high place in the front rank among Southern Colleges. It has students from Northern States, from Japan and Brazil, and its young graduates are in demand wherever thorough and accurate work is needed.


## A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face, Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors—How a Cure Was Effected.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would fester, break open and run and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helped her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned." WILLIAM BARTZ, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

**Hood's Pills** cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.



# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.


### CEDAR GROVE SAYINGS.

JESSUP, N. C., June 25, 1898.

Miss Lizzie McIver is visiting Miss Annie Harrington.

Rev. Donald McIver, of Sanford, preached at White Hill Sunday. The sickness of the pastor, Rev. M. D. McNeill, prevented his attendance.

Mrs. Sarah Lemons died at her home near Lemon Springs Wednesday, June 22d, of paralysis. The funeral services were conducted from the Presbyterian Church at White Hill.

DONTON.

### Items from Adjoining Communities of Bladen and Cumberland Counties and St. Paul's.

ST. PAUL'S, N. C., June 28, 1898.

Mr. L. L. McGougan and Mr. A. H. Tyson attended children's day exercises at Begons Methodist Church last Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Harrell filled his regular appointment at Great Marsh Baptist Church last Sunday.

Mr. R. N. Cashwell wears a broad smile—it's a boy.

Miss Kattie McMillan, of McArthur's Mill, Cumberland county, is very sick.

Mrs. Mary McMillan, wife of the late Neill McMillan, died at her home near St. Paul's on last Saturday at 12:40 p. m. She was 86 years old. Her remains were interred for burial at St. Paul's on last Sunday at 1 o'clock p. m. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved ones.

Mr. James McCormick and wife returned from Georgia last week and will again reside in this community. B.

### Republican Delegates

The following are the delegates chosen by the Republican County Convention Saturday:

Delegates to State Convention.—Warren Drake, Chas. H. Smith, G. A. P. Wilkerson, S. H. Cotton.

Delegates to Criminal District Convention to Convene in Raleigh July 20th.—A. L. McCaskill, Jas. R. Deal, J. F. Musslewhite, Jordan E. Williams.

Delegates to Congressional Convention.—Luther Hawley, F. L. McKay, R. R. Gray, A. L. McCaskill.

### Early Watermellons.

A wagon load of watermellons were brought to town this morning from the east side of the river. They were remarkably fine ones, considering the fact that they are the first of the season and earlier than usual.

The speech of Father Abraham in the last number of Poor Richard's Almanac, published by Benjamin Franklin in 1757, "Contains the Wisdon of many ages and nations assembled and formed into one connected discourse" When first published it attracted world wide attention and was copied in all of the newspapers in America and England and translated into many foreign languages. Would you not like to read it? Get a copy free of charge at B. E. Sedberry & Sons drug store.

### SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY-FIRST, June 29, 1898.

The tram road has not yet brought the much-desired mail facilities, so it is only occasionally that 71st can have a "representative at court."

Misses Mattie and Hennie Williams have returned from an extended visit to relatives at Asheville and Wadesboro.

Miss Janie Vaughn is attending the Teacher's Assembly at Asheville.

Of Seventy First's collegian's who are spending their vacation at home, we note Miss Mallie Lamont, from the Normal and Collegiate Institute, Mr. William Sessoms, from Trinity and Messrs. Archibald McFadyen and Jas. Ward, from Davidson.

Major M. McR. McLauchlin, of Cheraw, S. C., is visiting his father, Mr. William McLauchlin, who is in very feeble health.

Mr. David W. Currie will go to morrow to Greenville Sound, where he will be one of a juvenile house party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Worth.

Mrs. Kittie Davis and Miss Rebecca McArthur, of Lumber Bridge, are visiting at Mr. J. A. McArthur's.

Mrs. Alex. Sessoms has returned from Greensboro, whither she was called on account of the illness of her father.

SCOTCH LASSIE.


"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. King Bros.


### State Democratic Executive Committee—The Convention to Nominate a Judge for the Eastern Criminal Court to be Held in Fayetteville.

The State Democratic Executive Committee met Tuesday in Raleigh. The entire membership, with three exceptions, was present in person or by proxy. Hon. F. M. Simmons was elected chairman on the second ballot and the election then was made unanimous.

The committee decided to issue a call for the Democratic convention, to be held at Fayetteville the first Wednesday in September, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Eastern Criminal Circuit Court. Mr. H. McD. Robinson, of Cumberland, was elected temporary chairman to call that convention to order.

The following are appointed members of the State Central Committee: James H. Pou, Thomas J. Jarvis, R. J. Brevard, J. H. Weddington. E. J. Hale, T. F. Davidson, Julian S. Carr, R. R. Cotten, E. C. Smith, J. R. Webster, I. E. Green, James A. Lockhart, John S. Cunningham, W. G. Lamb, N. B. Broughton, R. L. Holt, George Warburton, Claudius E. Foy, C. C. Lyon, W. F. Green, Cyrus B. Watson.

THE EDGE OF A DOLLAR
doesn't look so big as the face of it.
—the woman who buys soap for housecleaning loses sight of economy—she looks at her money otherwise. The woman who values her money as well as her strength uses
GOLD DUST
Washing Powder.
and has something to show for her labor beside a worn face and a pair of rough hands.
Largest package—greatest economy.
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.
FAIRBANK'S GOLD DUST Washing Powder


### Mr. Pemberton's Knitting Factory.

The old Cool Spring mill has been transformed by Mr. H. M. Pemberton into a knitting factory. The improvement is so great, especially on the inside, that those familiar with its former appearance would now recognize no resemblance at all.

Only the second story is being utilized at present, but this now contains machinery with a capacity of over one hundred dozen hose a day. The machinery is of the very latest make and is both marvelous and interesting in its mechanism. The machinery is run entirely by water, this power being steady and never failing.

The machines when in full operation will be tended by 25 or 30 girls, ranging from 12 to 20 years in age, averaging in wages fully 60 cents a day—the most expert will be able to make as high as a dollar and a dollar and a quarter a day. The room in which these girls work is large and airy, with an abundance of light, and as there is no dust and practically no lint, it is healthy work rather than otherwise.

Mr. Pemberton has had numerous applications for employment from girls of very high character, and so he has had no difficulty in selecting a fine class of labor. The girls are at present learning the ropes, and in a week or two the factory will be in full operation. The product will consist solely of ladies' and misses' hose. The girls, even now, in their practice are turning out work equal to the best samples.

Mr. Pemberton has a most competent superintendent in Mr. Horat, of Salisbury, while Miss Horat, his sister, is the expert teaching the girls.

Good luck and prosperity to Mr. Pemberton and his new enterprise.

### Junior Firemen.

Fayetteville's Junior Reel Team has commenced it's practices on Green Street, for the Junior contest at the State Firemen's Tournament at Goldsboro in July.

### Young Phillips Sick.

The Wilmington Messenger of this morning says:—

From private correspondence we learn of the serious sickness of Mr. George Phillips, of this city, who is serving his country on board the United States revenue cutter Morrill. His mother resides in this city, and will take immediate steps to have her son discharged from the service and sent back home.


### THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Co. Only.

# THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 30, 1898


We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited.

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents—and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


Bingham School.

Jas. Dinwiddie--Peace Institute.

Ledbetter Bros.---After a refreshing bath.

Frank Thornton Dry Goods Co.---Special sale.

Hollingsworth & Co.---Footsore and weary.

A. Q Holladay---The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.


## THE SITUATION.

There was no important movement of the army Sunday. General Shafter is encamped before Santiago waiting for the artillery to come up. The attack on the city will not occur before Wednesday at least.

A press dispatch from Juraga published Sunday gives this farther account of Friday's battle:

Dismounted American cavalrymen forced their way over the rough mountain trail this morning and encountered the Spanish infantry in a dense thicket on a high plateau almost overlooking the city of Santiago de Cuba, and routed them after a sharp battle lasting an hour.

To-day's victory was not gained without the shedding of American blood, and one officer and twelve of the troops lie under the ground on the field of battle, while about fifty others including six officers, are in the field hospital suffering from wounds. Of these, eight or ten will probably die. It is beleived that the enemy's loss was at least fifty dead and double as many wounded.

Practically two battles were fought at the same time, one by the rough riders under the immediate command of Colonel Wood, on the top of the plateau, and the other on the hillsides, several miles away, by the regulars, with whom was general Young.

The expedition started from Juragua—marked on some Cuban maps as Altares—a small town on the coast, nine miles east of Morro castle, which was the first place occupied by the troops after their landing at Baiquiri last Wednesday.

Information was brought to the American army headquarters by Cubans on Thursday that forces of Spanish soldiers had assembled at the place where the battle occurred.

The first intimation had by Colonel Wood's command that there were Spaniards in the vicinity was when they reached a point three or four miles back from the coast, when the low cuckoo calls of the Spanish soldiers were heard in the bush.

At this time the sound of firing was heard a mile or two to the right, apparently coming from the hills beyond the thicket. It was the regulars replying to the Spaniards who had opened on them from the thicket. In addition to rapid rifle fire the boom of Hotchkiss guns could be heard. Hardly two minutes elapsed before Mauser rifles commenced to crack in the thicket and a hundred bullets whistled over the heads of the rough riders, cutting leaves from the trees and sending chips flying from the fence posts by the side of the men. The Spaniards had opened and they poured in a heavy fire, which soon had a most disastrous effect. The troops stood their ground with the bullets singing all around them. Colby caught sight of the Spaniards and fired the opening shot at them.

Sergeant Hamilton Fisb, Jr., was the first man to fall. He was shot through the heart and died instantly. The Spaniards were not more than 200 yards off, but only occasional glimpses of them could be seen.

DEATH OF CAPT. CAPRON.

Capt. Capron stood behind his men revolver in hand using it whenever a Spaniard exposed himself. His aim was sure and two of the enemy were seen to fall under his fire. Just as he was preparing to take another shot and shouting to his men at the same time his revolver dropped from his grasp and he fell to the ground with a ball through his body.

The troops that were in the thicket were not long in getting into the midst of the fight. The Spaniards located them and pressed them hard, but they sent a deadly fire in return even though most of the time they could not see the enemy. After ten or fifteen minutes of hot work the firing fell off some and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt ordered his men back from the thicket into the trail, narrowly escaping a bullet himself which struck a tree along side his head. It was evident that the Spaniards were falling back and changing their position but their fire continued at intervals. Then the troops tore to the front and into more open country than where the enemy's fire was coming from. About this time small squads commenced to carry the wounded from the thicket and lay them in a more comfortable spot on the trail until they could be removed to the field hospital.

It was not long before the enemy gave way and ran down the steep hill and up another hill to a blockhouse, with the evident determination of making a final stand there; from which they were soon dislodged and compelled to seek Santiago.

The matter most discussed just at present in connection with the war is the governmen'ts announcement of its intention to attack the Spanish coast.

Shafter's army is still resting before Santiago waiting for artillery and probably re-inforcements, which are already on the way to him. So it is not likely that the general attack on the city will occur for some days, though a fight may take place at any moment as the two armies are within 2,800 yards of each other.

THE FLEET TO ATTACK SPAIN.

The officers of the eastern squadron are as follows: Commander-in-chief, Commodore J. C. Watson; battleship Iowa, Captain D. R. Evans; battleship Oregon, Captain Charles E. Clark; flagship Newark, Captain Albert S. Barker; cruiser Yosemite, Commander W. H. Emory; cruiser Yankee, Commander W. H. Brownson; cruiser Dixie, Commander C. H. Davis; collier Scendia, Commander E. W. Watson; collier Alexander, Commander W. E. Burwell, collier Alarenda, Lieutenant Commander W. H. Buford.

The three vessels selected as colliers have started already on their way to Newport News to take on a large supply of coal. It will require about a week to get this down to Sampson's fleet, so if the start is to be made from that point it will be impossible for Commodore Watson to get away before the 4th of July. This would seem to be an auspicious date for the beginning of an expedition that will, for the first time in the world's history, start from the New World to attack continental Europe.

INVESTING SANTIAGO.

On the Rio Guama, Sunday, June 26, noon, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27, 9 a. m.—The advance force of the American army rests on this stream with the city of Santiago de Cuba four and a half miles westward in plain sight.

Last night, the outposts, consisting of two companies of the Seventh infantry, under Major Collidge, occupied positions at right angles to the road, guarding the crossing a mile and a half beyond Sabinalla, where three regiments of General Lawton's division camped, the First, the Fourth and the Seventeenth. The Eighth, Second and Twenty-second Massachusetts, with the rough-riders, Tenth cavalry and portions of several other regiments were strung out behind them towards Juragua.

Not a shot was fired from the American side last night, though the front of the American line was not 2,800 yards from the entrenchments where the Spaniards proposed to combat the advance on Santiago de Cuba.

The outlook here is threatening. Everybody believes a great battle is imminent. With the Spanish and our advance posts, almost close enough to see the whites of each other's eyes, a collision may occur at any moment.

CO OPERATION OF THE AMERICAN AND CUBAN ARMIES.

Jaragua, Junday, June 26, by the Associated Press Dispaten Boat Dauntless, via Kingston, Jamaica, Monday, Jund 27, 9 a. m.—General Calixto Garcia, with 3,000 Cuban insurgents from the mountains west of Santiago de Cuba, was landed here today. The Cuban troops were brought here on board the American transports. Fully 5,000 insurgents, nearly the entire available fighting force of the insurgents in the southern part of Santiago de Cuba province, are now concentrated at or near Jaragua. Most of these men are thoroughly accustomed to the bush-whacking methods of the Spaniards and are perfectly familiar with every trail in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba.

General Garcia's plan is to march his entire army over land and along the northern coast of Cuba, keeping in touch as well as he can with the United States army. As soon as possible he will effect a junction with the insurgent forces under General Maximo Gomez, who is now west of Havana. Other bodies of insurgents, it is said, will also be brought in, it being the plan of the Cuban leaders to have at least 20,000 men before Havana when the time comes for the investment of that city.

Commodore Sebley thinks the Spanish naval officers will as a last resort destroy their ships by blowing them up.

To-day it has been predicted would see the storming of Santiago and a big battle. From present indications, however, this will not occur for several days yet. The city of Santiago, it has been discovered, is strongly fortified and surrounded by wire fencing, and more artillery than Shafter has with him will be required before operations are begun.

The war department, late Tuesday afternoon, posted the following telegrams:

"Balquiri, June 27

"Via Playa del Este, June 28.

"Hon. Secretary of War, Washington:

"The Yale arrived this morning all right. Troops now disembarking. Your son, who has been at the front as a volunteer, assigned to duty on the staff of General Duffield.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

"Off Sibony, June 27, 9 p. m.

"Via Playa del Este.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"All is progressing well. We occupied to-day an advance position abandoned by the enemy yesterday on the Sevilla and Santiago road, west of the San Juan river, within three miles of Santiago, and from which it can be plainly seen. SHAFTER,

"Major General Commanding."

A dispatch from Juragua, dated Monday, says:

Major General Shafter, in command of the United States army of invasion, arrived here on board the transport Seguranca from Baiquiri, with Colonel John Jacob Astor, Captain Stewart Brice and Lieutenants Milay and Noble and his staff, at about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Generals Garcia and Castillo paid their respects to the American commander. About an hour later General Shafter struck out on the road to the front in order to consult with General Wheeler and the division commanders and look over the field operations before Santiago de Cuba.

GENERAL JOE WHEELER UP A TREE.

General Wheeler, who made a reconnoisance for half a mile beyond the skirmish lines this morning, finding that he was unable to secure the desired view through the luxuriant tropical foliage, dismounted and climbed a tree. A major general of the United States army in the forks of a tree surveying the Spanish outposts through his field glasses was a spectacle that gave some idea of the wonderful energy of the dashing ex confederate cavalry leader. The feat of agility in a man 62 years of age, put to blush many a younger officer of his own staff.

A dispatch from Washington says:—

Orders have been issued for the departure of another large army expedition from Tampa, composed of about 9,000 men, of the Second division of the Fourth army corps, under command of Brigadier General Snyder, and six batteries of artillery—three light and three heavy. The preparations have been proceeding quietly for some days and although the stores have been going aboard at Tampa, a rigid censorship at that point has prevented any word going out as to the expedition.

The actual departure from Tampa was expected by the war department to occur today, although there may be unavoidable delays.


**Constipation**

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**Hood's Pills**


### Spanish Troops Say It Is Murder.

By cable to the Observer.)

Kingston, Jamacia, June 25.—In correspondence received from Fernandina Miller, second in the Spanish command at Santiago he says that food and powder ammunition are scarce.

The Insurgents have cut off every source of supplies, and the troops are disheartened and openly clomer for surrender, expressing the opinion that the present war is murder, and say Spain should never have entered into the conflict. "We were morally defeated from the first campaign and the war will only result in of loss blood, treasure and credit."

### Spain Bound to Continue the War.

By cable to the Observer.

Rome, June 27.—The Papal nuncio at Madrid telegraphs the Pope that the Queen Regent desires the mediation of his holiness when the opportune moment arrives, with the object of concluding a peace with the United States. The nuncio declares, however, that at present the Queen is convinced that Spain is bound to continue the war.

### Two Special Messages from the President.

Washington, June 27th—The President today sent two special messages to congress providing for the recognition of the heroic services of Lieutenant Hobson and his crew; Capt. Newcomb and crew of the revenue cutter Hudson which rescued the torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas, Capt. Hodgson of the despatch boat McCulloh, which figured at the battle of Manilla, and Cadet Powell for bravery under fire. Authority is asked of the Senate for the transfer of Lieut. Hobson from the engineer construction corps to the line of the navy. The message in mentioning Hobson cites the fact that his crew has already been promoted.

### To Attack Spain at Once.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, June 27.—The Navy Department issued the following bulletin this morning: "Commodore Watson sails today in the Newark to join Admiral Sampson, where he will take command of an armored squadron with cruisers and proceed at once to the Spanish coast."

The official announcement that a strong fleet will be sent off immediately to the Spanish coast has aroused intense feeling and satisfaction in official circles. It sets at rest all talk of peace negotiations and shows the clear purpose of the administration to follow an aggressive campaign. The bold announcement seems to have for its purpose the recalling by Spain of Camara's fleet from Port Said, now on its way to the Phillippines. It is said that while the government has no fear for Dewey's safety, it would much prefer to engage the fleet off the Spanish coast and let matters be quiet at Manila. Commodore Watson will probably include in his fleet the Oregon, Iowa, Brooklyn, New York, St. Paul, and St: Louis. A partial official list given out at the navy department as the eastern or Spanish coast squadron includes the battleships Oregon and Iowa, the auxiliary cruisers Yosemite, Dixie and Yankee, the colliers Scinda, Abunde and Alexander and the flagship Newark.

### An Engagement off San Juan—Sigsbee Gives a Good Account of Himself.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, June 28.—Captain Sigsbee reports that he was attacked by an unprotected Spanish cruiser and the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, Wednesday afternoon off San Juan and Porto Rico. The Terror made a dash and was awaited by the St. Paul; when she was within a short distance the American fired, hitting the Terror three times and killing an officer and two men and wounding three others. The Terror then dropped back under cover of the fortifications with difficulty and was towed into the harbor in a sinking condition, where she is now being repaired.

### Extending the Blockade.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Washington, June 28.—The President issued his proclamation this morning declaring the blockade of all the Southern Cuban ports and of San Juan de Porto Rico.

### The Body of Young Fish.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Washington, June 28th.—Nicholas Fish, father of Hamilton Fish, Jr., who was killed in the battle of LaQuasini, in the gallant charge of the rough riders and prominent in New York society, called on the Secretary of the Navy at noon and requested the sidearms of his son and that the body be sent to the north for burial.

### The Fourth Manila Expedition.

By telegraph to the Observer.

San Francisco, June 28.—Now that the third expedition has sailed General Otis is busy reorganizing the remaining troops for the fourth Manila expedition. This expedition will probably consist of six thousand, commanded by Gen. Otis, and will sail on the ninth of July.

### Watson Sails for his Squadron.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York, June 28th.—Commodore Watson sailed on the Newark this morning for Santiago. His orders were imperative, and he has been informed that he will find his squadron ready off the Cuban coast, he will then proceed immediately for the Spanish coast.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. King Bros.


CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought


### Watson's Plan of Attack.

By telegraph to the Observer

Washington, June 28.—Commodore Watson's first objective point will be the Canary Islands where he will seize the base of supplies. He will then proceed to the coast of Spain and bombard Ferrol, Cartagena and Barcelona where the shipyards are located. Should Admiral Camara be recalled a great naval engagement, the greatest in modern times, will be fought in Spanish waters. He will be eventually reinforced by the Brooklyn, Indiana, St. Paul, St. Louis and Minneapolis.

### Miles Issues Two Orders.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Washington, June 28.—Gen. Miles issued an order this morning to the commanders of volunteer regiments to report promptly the appointments of adjutants and quartermasters. These appointments will not be antedated. The officers will be entered for pay from date of assuming duties. He also issued on order adding the following army regulation: No ensign, streamer pennant or other banner of any kind other than the flags, colors, standards, pennants and guidions prescribed by the army regulations will be used in the army or a regiment or other organization thereof.

### Merritt Sails this Afternoon.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

San Francisco, June 29.—Gen. Merritt will probably sail this afternoon on the Newport for Manila. He expects to arrive there the twenty fifth of July.

### Shafter Reports all Well.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, June 29.—Gen. Shafter reports the health of the army remarkably good. There have been no deaths so far among the wounded of the battle of LaQuisina. The graves of the dead are so marked as to make identification sure.

### News from the Army—Spaniards Landing Guns from Warships.

By cable to the Observer.)

Siboney via Playa Del Este, June 29.—Two thousand insurgents of Gen. Garcia's command arrived here in the troop ship Leona from Aserraderos, under the command of Gen. Sanchez. The majority were half naked, and in some instances entirely nude and half famished.

News received at the Cuban headquarters and afterwards communicated by Gen. Castillo to Gen. Shafter that the Spaniards are strongly entrenched at Santa Ursula and Laquanas, both important entrances to Santiago. Two heavy batteries have been erected, including guns landed from the Spanish cruisers. The batteries are supported by six thousand men. The Cuban outposts of the American army have erected a strong fortress and strengthened other defenses. General Shafter has issued rigid orders to the troops not to engage the Spaniards unnecessarily. His object is to keep the troops strong for the decisive attack. It is known that the Spaniards will make a strong resistance.

### The Way Santiago Will be Taken.

By telegraph to the Observer,)

Washington, June 29.—Although there is nothing in the plans of the administration to base the belief of an attack on Santiago within a few days, there is a general feeling among officials that news of a battle similar to that of last week will shortly be forthcoming. This opinion has foundation in the fact that General Wheeler's division has moved up to a point within rifle shot of the Spanish outposts surrounding the Capital. Some anxiety is felt in relation to the Spanish reinforcements under Gen. Pando. The subjugation of Santiago will not be brought about by storming earth works, the military methods of half a century ago, but by modern warfare. Great use will be made by Gen. Shafter of big guns landed from transports to reduce the defenses of Santiago. This will create havoc among the Spaniards without causing the great loss of life which would ultimately follow the old method.

General orders issued by Gen. Miles made public today tend to regulate leaves of absence, arms, musicians and number of ambulances for each corps.

### Burial of the Dead Heroes.

By cable to the Observer.)

Guantanamo Bay, via Playa Del Este, June 29.—The funeral of the dead Rough Riders took place yesterday in a beautiful spot about a mile from the battle field. Men from all regiments attended the burial. A small iron cross was erected to mark the spot. The effects of the men have been preserved to be handed over to friends.

### Shafter Has Surveyed the Field.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, June 29.—Gen. Shafter reports to the War Department that he has surveyed the field and could carry Santiago by assault in forty-eight hours, but has decided to wait until the big guns are in position to carry the city that way instead of by direct assault.

Orders are sent Admiral Sampson this morning, directing him to extend the limit of the Cuban blockade as provided by the President's proclamation. Admiral Sampson has the largest fleet of vessels under his command ever directed by a single officer. It numbers one hundred and seven.

### To Intercept Camara.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, June 29.—The State Department has information that Admiral Camara has abandoned his trip to the Phillippines and will return. It has been decided to rush Watson's fleet to Gibraltar to intercept the Spanish fleet.

### Official Report of Friday's Fight.

By cable to the Observer.

SIBONEY CUBA, June 29.—Details of the fight on Friday, brought in by Col. Roosevelt, of Wood's Rough Riders, gives the official list of American casualties as seventeen killed and sixty-three wounded. Of the Spanish eleven wagon loads left field bearing mortally wounded. Thirty-eight were left dead on field, and several loads of slightly wounded have entered city. It is openly admitted in Santiago that four thousand Spanish were concentrated against our nine hundred troops under the personal command of Gen. Linares.

### A Detailed Report from Sampson.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, June 29th.—The navy department issued a bulletin this afternoon being an authentic report from Admiral Sampson: "On the sixteenth the batteries at the entrance of Santiago de Cuba were subjected to a severe bombardment. The firing was deliberate and most excellent. The batteries were quickly silenced. On the 15th the Texas, Marblehead and Sawance destroyed the fort at Guantanamo. On the 16th the cruiser Yankee engaged a gunboat off Cienfuegos; on the 17th Lieutenant Harlow with two launches under cadets Hart and Powell made an examination of Cabannas bay under a fierce fire. He highly praised the bravery of the cadets. On the 19th Gen. Garcia and his staff visited the flagship. Admiral Sampson speaks of the favorable impression made by Gen. Garcia and the Cubans. On the 20th the transports arrived.

"Signed SAMPSON."


**A. B. WILLIAMS, COTTON BUYER,**

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.


**FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS**

REVISED DAILY.

COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling, | 6 |
| Good Middling, | 6 |
| Market—firm. | |

NAVAL STORES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spirits, | 22 |
| Common Rosin, | 80 |
| Virgin, | 1 80 |
| Yellow Dip, | 1 60 |

PRODUCE

REPORTED BY A. S. HUSKE, GROCER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour—1st pat., sack, | $3.00 @ 3.25 |
| Family Flour—2nd pat., sack | $2.00 @ 2.75 |
| Hides—dry—per lb. | 8@10 |
| " —green—per lb. | 6 |
| Wool—washed | 14@15 |
| Bacon—hog round per lb— | 9 |
| " —ham | 11 |
| " —sides | 9@10 |
| " —shoulders | 8½@9 |
| Oats—32 lbs per bushel | 47½@50 |
| Peas—clay | 6@75 |
| " —mixed | 75@80 |
| " —white, | 90@$1.00 |
| Meal—bolted—46 lbs per bushel | 53@55 |
| " —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel | 50@55 |
| Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel | 55 |
| Onions—select—per bushel | 90@100 |
| Lard—N. C. | 10@11 |
| Tallow | 2½@4 |
| Ducks | 18@20 |
| Hens—per head | 23@25 |
| Roosters—per head | 20@25 |
| Turkeys—per lb | 7½ a 8 |
| Guineas | 16@17½ |
| Geese | 25 a 30 |
| Butter—choice yellow | 20 a 25 |
| Honey—strained—per lb | 9 a 10 |
| " —comb—per lb | 8 a 10 |
| Eggs—hen, | 9 a 10 |
| Eggs—duck, | 15 a 20 |
| Feathers—new | 35 a 40 |


RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceedingly quickness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by

H. R. HORNE, Druggist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

**SPECIAL SALE of Beautiful Organdies and Lawns.**

We have just received 16 pieces of beautiful French Organdies, Price 35 cents a yard, and have place them and our entire stock of French Organdies on sale to close out at

**15 CENTS A YARD.**

1 case of beautiful Dress Lawns, 8 cents a yard. Our price 5 cents.

1 case Fancy Lawns, 10 cents a yard. Our price 6 cents a yard.

New line of beautiful White Organdies, 20c. to 75c,

**Every pair of Gents' $5.00 Shoes in the store at $2.50.**

We are headquarters for Ribbons of every description.

1 basket Baby Shoes, only 10 cents per pair.

**Fans! Fans!**

"Keep Cool."

**The Frank Thornton Dry Goods Co.**

**THE FAYETTEVILLE DRUG STORE,**

**New Drug Store on the corner of Knights of Pythias Building.**

**Fresh Drugs and Careful Prescription Work.**

EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

*ICE COLD SODA WATER, LIMEADES, &C.*

J. A. McKETHAN, Manager.


### Delegates Go to the Congressional Convention.

The following delegates left Tuesday afternoon for Clinton to be present today at the Democratic Congressional Convention: A. A. McKethan, W. S. Cook, B. R. Taylor, J. B. Smith, J. G. Shaw, H. L. Cook, S. W. Tillinghast, D. A. McMillan, D. T. Oates, G. A. Burns, John Underwood, J. B. Underwood, Col. J. B. Starr, E. J. Hale.

The candidates so far known are: W. S. Cook, Cumberland, F. R. Cooper and J. D. Kerr, Sampson, Chas. R. Thomas, of Newbern, and Thos. E. Gilman, Onslow.


**FOOTSORE AND WEARY On a Hot Day**

a man must be who travels in a pair of heavy and ill-fitting shoes, and we know he will call us a good Samaritan to tell him of the Easy-fitting, Cool Tan and Russet Shoes made with toes that give lots of toe room which we are selling at $1 70, $2.00, $2 50 and $3 00,

HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.

**Don't Forget**

our half-price sale on custom-made clothing.

Pants $2 20 and up.

Suits $8.88 and up.

HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.

**We Take Pride in our Prescription Work.**

We have every facility and appliance for making preparations and compounding prescriptions that a ripe experience has suggested as desirable.

We claim to do skilful, careful and conscientious work at lower prices than usually obtain in other towns.

We trust our customers are satisfied with the service we have rendered, in season and out of season, for very many years.

As prescriptions are the purchased property of patients we hope to retain the patronage of our friends.

**H. R. HORNE.**

1793 Bingham School 1893 ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Established in 1793. Maj. R. BINGHAM, A. M., LL.D., Supt. Military; U. S. Army Officer detailed.

**The University.**

Largest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculty, 38; Students, 508; 3 Academic Courses; 3 Elective Courses; 3 Professional Schools, in Law, Medicine and Pharmacy.

Advanced classes open to women. Tuition $60 a year; board $8 a month. Ample opportunities for self-help. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Summer School for Teachers: 24 Instructors, 165 Students. Total enrollment, 670. For catalogue, address

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

**The North Carolina College of Agriculture**

—AND—

**Mechanic Arts**

Will re open September 1, 1893, with improved equipment in every department. Twenty-three experienced specialists in Faculty. Full courses in Agriculture, Science, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Expenses very moderate.

For catalogues address

Pres. A. Q. HOLLADAY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

**The State Normal and Industrial College**

offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education.

**Annual Expenses $90 to $130.**

Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,500 students, representing every county in the State except two. Practice and Observation School of about 200 pupils.

*To secure board in dormitories, all free tuition applications must be made before August 1st.*

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers.

For catalogue and other information, address

PRESIDENT McIVER,
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**FAYETTEVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY.**

Thoroughly prepares for all colleges.

Complete equipment and healthful location.

Courses Classical, Scientific and Mathematical

Teachers and pupils from one household, thus making the home element very strong.

Board and tuition $200 per year.

For illustrated catalogue address

DR. SAM'L W. MURPHY, A. M.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 7, 1898 3m

**Gold Medals**

—TO—

**HARPER - WHISKEY**

—AT THE—

**New Orleans and World's Fair, Chicago.**

Try it, you will endorse the Judge's verdict.

SOLD IN
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

**FRUIT JARS, Jelly Tumblers, Ice-Cream Freezers and Water Coolers**

for sale at low prices at

McMILLAN BROS
Person street, Fayetteville.


### Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Annie E. Flowers, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of June, 1899, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 18th day of June, 1898.

W. H. FLOWERS, Executor.
H. L. COOK, Attorney.


**OLD NEWSPAPERS,**

suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale cheap at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

**PEACE INSTITUTE, Raleigh, N. C.**

**A famous school for Girls. Very thorough and of high grade.**

Judge Geo. D. Gray, Culpeper, Va., says: "I sincerely believe it is the very best female school of which I have any knowledge." Illustrated catalogue free to all who apply.

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., Principal.

**After a Refreshing Bath,**

on a sultry day, the prospect of putting on such exquisitely laundered linen, white and faultless in finish, is a pleasure to the man that has his shirts, collars and cuffs "done up" at our laundry. Our aim is to please our patrons, and we spare no pains to do it, as we want the partonage of every man in Fayetteville.

**LEDBETTER BROS.,**
Fayetteville Steam Laundry.
'Phone 42.

**A. E. RANKIN CO.**

***THAT MICHIGAN FLOUR***

of ours is a great favorite with people who appreciate

**PURE FLOUR.**

**NO MEAL IN OURS.**

We give a can of

**MAGNOLIA PEPSIN Baking Powder**

with each sack of flour only for a limited time.

**TRY OUR LIBERTY BELL STARCH.**

It requires no cooking.

**A. E. RANKIN CO.**

**Our Prescription Files**

show the esteem in which we are held by the public in general. Our prescription department is conducted on the most careful plan, and prescriptions are compounded from only the purest and freshest drugs, and no mistakes are possible here.

KING BROS.,
Druggists,
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**The South Side Carriers**

**For Strawberries, Peaches, Grapes, Peas, Beans, &c.,**

with all the latest ideas in shipping packages. Send for illustrated descriptive catalogue and prices.

SOUTH SIDE MF'G CO.,
Petersburg, Va.

**A. S. Huske, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.**

**WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

**HEADQUARTERS FOR**

**Lumber and Building Material**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

**Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.**

**DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, AND MOULDINGS**

**Farming Implements**

OF ALL KINDS.

**Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.**

**SIX FT. WIRE NETTING.**

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL

**Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.**

**Agent for the Frick Co. Engines and Machinery.**

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

Yours Respectfully,

**WALTER WATSON.**

**Pemberton's Book and Music House,**

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

**Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,**

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms.*

School Books and School Supplies.

Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday-school Literature.

Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

**WALL PAPER,**

**Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children**

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Our Stock is large and very complete.

Prices Low.

## A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

### "The Fly-Wheel of Life"

Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life.
J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

## Tutt's Liver Pills


**Horse for Adjutant MacRae.**

Mack, a handsome bay horse, standing over fifteen hands high, and weighing about one thousand pounds, purchased from Mr. Geo. A. Burns by Adjutant S. H. MacRae, of the Second Regiment, started for Raleigh last week through the country ridden by Hurbert Elliott, a colored boy. Hurbert will accompany Adjutant MacRae through the campaign. The horse cost more than $160.

**Marriage of Mr. Henry E. King and Miss Nannie E. Kinlaw.**

At the residence of the bride's mother in Fayetteville, N. C., at 9 o'clock p. m., June 22nd, by Rev. Dr. L. L. Nash, Mr. Henry E. King and Miss Nannie E. Kinlaw. The groom is Superintendent of Public Instruction of Cumberland County, and the bride is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Kinlaw, deceased. The impressive marriage ceremony was performed in the presence of a number of friends, who all joined heartily in good wishes and congratulations to the happy couple.

**A Brilliant Record.**

Below we publish an article from the Raleigh News and Observer in reference to Miss Lillian Slocomb, of this city, and Miss Lilly Gray, of Raleigh. Miss Gray is well known here and is as much a Fayetteville girl as a Raleigh girl.

We have already noted the fact that Miss Kate Hawley, of this city, was valedictorian at famous St. Mary's, Raleigh, so Fayetteville has great reason to be proud of her girls:

NORTH CAROLINA AT THE LUCY COBB.

The Raleigh News and Observer of the 16th says:

It is well for North Carolina to know and appreciate the distinction won by her sons and daughters who go forth from her borders to be educated elsewhere. Such distinction has been won at that noble institution for the culture of Southern womanhood, the Lucy Cobb Institute, of Athens, Ga., by Miss Lillian Slocomb, of Fayetteville, and Miss Lilly Gray, of Raleigh. Miss Slocomb made a brilliant record, entering the school late in the autumn, making up fifty absences and every examination, and easily leading her class with two of the brightest intellects in the school against her. She won the prize offered for the best English essay, and competed with great credit to herself in two additional contests for prizes.

Miss Gray would have taken, very probably, the prize offered in the art department if she had remained in school until the close of the session. Her work was excellent, showing a marked degree of talent and of skill.

North Carolina has reason to feel proud of these two talented young representatives at the Lucy Cobb.

**State Troops.**

Fayetteville's colored company, or at least part of it will after all be taken into service, as will be seen in the following extract from the Raleigh correspondence of the Wilmington Messenger:

The resignation of one of the captains of the Second regiment was demanded today for drunkness. If not promptly tendered, he will be courtmartialed. The adjutant general tonight made sweeping changes in the plans for formation of the seven negro companies. He takes three complete companies—those of R. H. Alexander, of Statesville; W. A. Carpenter, of Rutherfordton, and Gary Toole, of Charlotte, and makes up the other four companies from the towns of Greenville, Maxton, Franklinton, Durham, Oxford, Kinston, Winston, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Asheville, Greensboro.

There will be one officer from each of these places. This division is made to give negroes of all these towns a chance. Besides, 100 negroes will be used to recruit the three companies of "Russell's Black Battalion" to a war footing.

Telegraph Operators Moss, Burgin, Fowler and Slocumb were sworn in today to go to the Phillippines. Several operators who had promised to enlist flinched and backed out.

The adjutant general said this morning: I will tomorrow mobilize the seven new companies of the negro regiment, at Fort Macon. The major of the negro battalion which is to be increased to a regiment tells me that there is plenty of room at Fort Macon for the seven additional companies. I will have the men examined at the various points from whence they will go. This will be done by local physicians who will be paid 40 cents per man. The companies will have a strength of three officers and 106 enlisted men. The men are all ready and I think by the end of this week will leave for camp. Fifteen companies have volunteered and out of these I selected seven at the points I mentioned to you last week."

There was but little drill or other work by the Second regiment at camp here today, save by those who have recovered from vaccination or those on whom it did not take.


Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the house, the shiftless fellow will wait untill necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Sons.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.


**Hour of Battle Near.**

Thursday's Washington Post says:

The hour of conflict is approaching. American troops have landed in force on Cuban soil. Under a tropical sky, and amid a forest of palms, is soon to be fought the first really great battle of the war. On a foreign soil the Stars and Stripes are to be triumphantly carried to glorious victory, and the Spanish flag will be lowered in ignominious defeat.

Not only official Washington, but the entire country will now wait breathlessly upon the message that must come before long over the cable that connects the National Capital with the Cuban shore. No doubt is felt as to the outcome, but it is realized that even the least resistance on the part of the Spaniards must result in a list of dead and wounded on the American side. The Spanish shot and shell will go widely astray if it does not find lodgment somewhere in the ranks of 15,000 men. At the same time, the experiences of the past week indicate that the casualties will not be numerous. If a handful of marines can keep at bay and finally disperse, an army of several hundred Spaniards on the shores of Guantanamo Bay with fewer men killed than can be counted on the fingers of one hand, Gen. Shafter's army ought to do fearful execution upon the enemy and escape with little loss.

There is, indeed, no reason to fear otherwise. Despite all the alarming talk of a Spanish host at Santiago, the actual developments are likely to prove the presence of only a few thousand ill-fed, badly-armed, and generally undisciplined soldiers. Gen. Shafter takes with him, on the other hand, 11,000 hardy and seasoned men, accustomed to life on the plains, inured to hardship by many campaigns among the Indians, and with unlimited ammunition at their disposal. The American volunteers may not be up to the regular standard, but they are undoubtedly picked men, who will go into the fight with as much enthusiasm and courage as their comrades of the regular army. Teddy Roosevelt's men, even without their horses, will make excellent skirmishers, and are accustomed to the music of the rifle ball.

FIRST OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

The official information from Gen. Shafter for which the Secretary of War had been waiting so anxiously reached the War department yesterday. It was brief but satisfactory. It stated that the army was successfully disembarking. The dispatch was conveyed to the President, whose pleasure at the receipt of the news was undisguised. Early in the day there had come a message stating that a landing place had been agreed upon, making it evident that the consultation between Admiral Sampson, Gen. Shafter, and Gen. Garcia had resulted in the selection of a point that offered the most favorable opportunity for taking the troops ashore as well as the greatest freedom from the enemy's interference.

Apparently the landing is being accomplished without a show of resistance. This was not unexpected. Admiral Sampson has for several days been shelling the shores and driving back the Spanish forces, while Garcia's men and scouts have been able to guide the Americans away from any concealed detachments of the Spanish army. The fighting, however, is likely to begin as soon as the American troops march in the direction of Santiago. Its progress may be more or less delayed by the mountainous character of the country and the bad condition of the roads, but confidence is felt that Gen. Shafter will be able to surmount all the difficulties due to natural causes as easily as he will defeat the Spanish when the latter are arrayed against him.

RE ENFORCEMENTS ARE ON THE WAY.

By the time the fight really gets interesting re-enforcements will have reached him. Already two regiments of Gen. Duffield's brigade, the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan, are steaming down the Potomac, and will this morning go on board the cruiser Yale at Fort Monroe. Without delay the cruiser will put to sea, and reeling off her log at the rate of twenty knots an hour will soon reach Santiago.

The Ninth Massachusetts and the Third Virginia, which also form a part of Gen. Duffield's brigade, will leave on Saturday for Newport News, where they will take the cruiser Harvard and follow in the wake of the Michigan men. Neither cruiser will be attended by a naval convoy, unless one or two ships are detailed to meet them somewhere off the northern coast of Cuba and accompany them around the Windward Passage. Both the Yale and the Harvard are so speedy that they can easily run away from any of the little gunboats which might venture forth from a harbor on the Cuban coast. No other danger is possible.

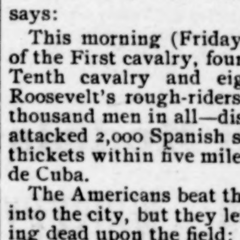

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in latter stages it furnishes prompt relief. King Bros.


Miss Kate Broadfoot is at Chapel Hill taking the University summer course.


## Crippled by Rheumatism.

Those who have Rheumatism find themselves growing steadily worse all the while. One reason of this is that the remedies prescribed by the doctors contain mercury and potash, which ultimately intensify the disease by causing the joints to swell and stiffen, producing a severe aching of the bones. S. S. S. has been curing Rheumatism for twenty years—even the worst cases which seemed almost incurable.

Capt. O. E. Hughes, the popular railroad conductor, of Columbia, S. C., had an experience with Rheumatism which convinced him that there is only one cure for that painful disease. He says: "I was a great sufferer from muscular Rheumatism for two years. I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I took about a dozen bottles of your S. S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am sure that your medicine cured me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease."



Everybody knows that Rheumatism is a diseased state of the blood, and only a blood remedy is the only proper treatment, but a remedy containing potash and mercury only aggravates the trouble.

## S.S.S. For The Blood

being Purely Vegetable, goes direct to the very cause of the disease and a permanent cure always results. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other dangerous minerals.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.


## THE SITUATION.

From Thursday's Daily.

As stated in our issue Wednesday afternoon the troops under General Shafter commenced to land that morning on Cuban soil.

The following dispatch was received by Secretary Alger Wednesday night:

Playa del Este, June 22.—Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—Off Daiquira Cuba, June 22.—Landing at Daiquiri this morning successful. Very little if any resistance.
SHAFTER.

FROM SAMPSON.

Shortly after Secretary Alger received his dispatch, Secretary Long received a more extended cablegram from Admiral Sampson. It, too, was dated at Playa del Este, at 6:50 this evening. The text of the dispatch, translated from the Navy Department cipher, is as follows:

"Landing of the army is progressing favorably at Daiquiri. There is very little if any resistance. The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine, Wasp and Suwannee shelled the vicinity before the landing. We made a demonstration at Cabanas to engage the attention of the enemy. The Texas engaged the west battery for some hours. She had one man killed. Ten sub-marine mines have been recovered from the channel of Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanimo.
[Signed] SAMPSON."

A press dispatch from Washington says:

To-day, just a week after the United States troops left Tortugas, they began to disembark on Cuban soil, landing in formation at two points, so as to attack Santiago in the rear and at the sides, with the navy to help the work in front. Thus, the military invasion of Cuba may be said to have fairly begun, for though the United States marines were the first of the regular forces to land upon Cuban soil, their purpose after all was not invasion but the establishment of a naval base.

CABLE COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED.

Playa del Este, Cable Station, Guantanamo Bay, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Tuesday June 21—The cable at this point, on which Colonel Allen, with the cable boat Adria, had been working for several days under great difficulties, was opened for operation to-day. Communication with Washington was established and several official messages have been received from Washington. Matters in the harbor have been quiet for two days, but stirring events are expected soon.

The launches of the cruiser Marblehead and the gunboat Dolphin to-day, by command of Commander McCalla, dragged the channel leading to the town of Caimanera and turned up seven contact mines, each containing 112 pounds of guncotton.

NOT MUTILATED.

A dispatch from Washington says:

A letter has been received here by Surgeon General Van Reypen, of the hospital ship Solace. The surgeon who wrote the letter had an opportunity to examine the dead as well as the wounded, and he writes to Dr. Van Reypen on the subject as follows:

"The wound of exit is an entirely different wound from that made by the Lee (rifle). It is a very ugly opening and led some to suppose that the first dead had been mutilated. This is now believed to be an error."

From Friday's Daily.

A press despatch from Washington last night says:

Secretary Alger and General Miles were in conference in the Secretary's office at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the first Madrid bulletin announcing that fighting had begun was shown to them. The Secretary read it aloud with evident satisfaction and both gentlemen expressed themselves gratified with this favorable report, coming as it did from the enemy. There was no surprise that the fighting had begun so soon. It was suggested by the reporter that the troops had completed their landing only this morning. "Yes, but they have gone there to fight and are ready to begin at once," replied General Miles. Secretary Alger said no word had been received up to that hour, indicating that fighting was in progress. He had no reason to doubt, however, that our tropps had encountered the Spanish forces, and had given a good account of themselves.

Up to 12:30 to night neither the War nor the Navy Department has received any news from either the troops or the fleet in the vicinity of Santiago. The Navy department had several messages during the evening from Admiral Sampson, but, all of them related to purely routine matters of no possible interest to the public. Admiral Sampson made no reference to the fighting, or even to skirmishing, and his silence on that point, together with the fact that nothing has been received by the War Department from General Shafter, is taken by the officials of both Departments to mean that no engagement in the least way serious has occurred since the landing of the forces.

The only positive news coming to the War Department up to the close of office hours was a dispatch to General Miles from one of his staff officers with General Shafter, and also a brief dispatch to General Greely, from Lieutenant Colonel Allen. General Miles' dispatch stated in substance that the landing of troops had been completed without any casualties, save to the Cuban soldier who had his arm injured by the bursting of a shell. The troops of Garcia and Rabbi, about 5,700 in number, had met the American forces with enthusiastic greetings. Stress was laid upon the point that the Cubans were well armed and well disciplined.

General Garcia was confident that his forces would be swelled to 10,000 men as soon as Santiago fell. The despatch to General Greely merely stated that progress was being made in connecting the military forces directly with the War Department.

From Saturday's Daily.

A despatch from off Juraga, via Guantanamo, at 8 o'clock last night says:

This morning (Friday) four troops of the First cavalry, four troops of the Tenth cavalry and eight troops of Roosevelt's rough-riders—less than a thousand men in all—dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago de Cuba.

The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but they left the following dead upon the field:

Rough Riders—Captain Allen K. Capron, of Troop L; Sergeant Fish, Jr.; Privates Tillman and Dawson, both of Troop L; Dougtery, of Troop A; Private W. T. Erwin, of Troop F.

First Cavalry—Privates Dix, York, Bejerk, Kolbe, Berlis and Lenmark.

Tenth Cavalry—Corporal White.

At least fifty Americans were wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die.

Twelve dead Spaniards were found in the bush after the fight, but their loss was far in excess of that.

General Young commanded the expedition and was with the regulars, while Colonel Wood directed the operations of the rough riders several miles west.

Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time and the fight lasted an hour. The Spaniards opened fire from the thick brush and had every advantage of numbers and positions, but the troops drove them back from the start, stormed the block house around which they made the final stand and sent them scattering over the mountains. The cavalrymen were afterwards reinforced by the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry, part of the Ninth cavalry, the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York.

The Americans now hold the position at the threshold of Santiago de Cuba with more troops going forward constantly and they are preparing for a final assault upon the city.

The following officers were wounded—Major Brodie shot through the right forearm: Captain McClantosk, troop B, shot through the right leg; Lieutenant J. R. Thomas, shot through right side, his condition is serious. All the foregoing officers are rough riders.

Other officers wounded are: Captain Knox, whose condition is serious; Major Bell, Lieutenant Bryan. These officers are of the First cavalry.

The following are among the soldiers wounded:

Rough Riders—Troop B, Privates E. M. Hill, M. S. Newcomb, Fred N. Beale and Corporal J. D. Rhodes. Troop E, Corporal James F. Bean, Privates Frank B. Book, Albert C. Hartle, E. J. Atherton, Clifford Read and Sergeants G. M. Aringo and M. Russell. Troop L, Privates J. R. Kean, John P. Dernap, Thomas F. Meager, Edward Calboret and Nathaniel Poe. Tenth Cavalry, Troop B, Privates Russell, Gaines, Miller, Cross, Braxton and Wheeler. Troop I, Privates Ridd and Mabry.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal, was seriously wounded in the small of the back.

It is probable that at least ten in the list of wounded will die.

[Hamilton Fish, Jr., one of the killed, was one of the young New Yorkers of good position and family who went to the front with Roosevelt's rough riders. He was of distinguished ancestry, his family being one of the oldest in this State. His father, Nicholas Fish, is the son of the late Hamilton Fish, who was Secretary of State in Grant's cabinet. He is a banker and lives in this city. Hamilton Fish was over six feet tall, of herculean build, and rowed as No. 7 of Columbia College crew in its winning race of 1894 over the Poughkeepsie course.]

The State Department has received advices confirming the report that the Spanish Cadiz squadron is in the Mediterrean moving eastward.

The squadron is composed of fifteen ships, and is evidently destined for the Phillippines to attack Admiral Dewey. The United States, it is announced, will now send a fleet to attack Spain itself.

It is reliably announced that General Miles will go to Cuba to direct the movements of the army in person.

THE TEXAS STRUCK.

While shelling the batteries of Santiago de Cuba Wednesday the battleship Texas was struck by a six inch shell which passed through her port side, killing F. O. Blakelely, an apprentice, and wounding eight others. The Texas with a number of transports was making a point west of the entrance of Santiago harbor and was shelling the woods.

The Spanish cortes was suspended yesterday and material law proclaimed.

THE LANDING OF TROOPS.

A dispatch dated Guantanamo Thursday says:

There were only two casualties during the landing of the troops at Baiquiri. Corporal Cobb and private English, of Troop D, Tenth cavalry (colored), fell between a lighter and the pier. Captain O'Neill, of Wood's riders, plunged into the sea at the risk of his life, but the men were crushed before he reached them. O'Neill was a former mayor of Tucson, Arizona. Several horses and mules were drowned while swimming through the surf.

**More Company A Boys Home.**

Corporal Hal. Elliott and Private Walter McDonald, of Cedar Creek, arrived home from Camp Russell Thursday afternoon on a short furlough. Sergeant W. M. McKethan returned to his company that morning.

Hobson and His Men Safe and Well in the City of Santiago.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, June 24.—The State Department has received a cable from Admiral Sampson this morning, saying that under flag of truce to day he learned that Hobson and his companions are all well. They are confined in the city of Santiago four miles from Morro.


Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. King Bros.


**"An Inspiring Ideal."**

A London telegram of Wednesday's date says: The Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, addressing the conservative unions of London this evening, indorsed the recent Birmingham speech of the secretary of state for the colonies, in which Mr. Chamberlain expressed the hope that the day would come when the stars and stripes and the union jack would wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance.

Lord Lansdowne said he found nothing in Mr. Chamberlain's speech to offend the common sense or patriotism of the people of Great Britain. "We should be wanting in foresight," he continued, "if we failed to realize that the time might come when our revenues would no longer flow so freely, when the British taxpayers would grow weary of building more and more battle ships and raising more and more battalions, and when, whether we like it or not, we might have to consider whether we could afford to stand alone." He insisted that it was in the highest degree desirable that the colonies should be encouraged to take a more active share in the defense of the empire.

There was nothing ridiculous in the idea of a closer friendship with America. To his mind there could be no more inspiring ideal than such an understanding between two nations sprung from the same race and having so many common interests, nations which together were predominant in the world's commerce and industry.

Was there anything preposterous, he asked, in the hope that these two nations should be found, he would not say in a hard and fast allliance of offence and defense, but closely connected in their diplomacy, absolutely frank and unreserved in their international councils, and ready wherever the affairs of the world were threatened with disturbance, to throw their influence into the same scale?

"Depend upon it," said Lord Lansdowne in conclusion, "these are no mere idle dreams or hazy aspirations. The change which has come over the sentiment of each country toward the other during the last year or two is almost immeasurable. One can scarcely believe they are the same United States with whom, only two years ago, we were on the verge of a serious quarrel.

"The change is not an ephemeral understanding between diplomatists, but a genuine desire of the two peoples to be friends, and therefore, it cannot be laughed out of existence by the sort of comments we have lately heard."

**The Great College Boat Race.**

By telegraph to the Observer.

New London, June 23, 12:15 p. m.—The conditions for the great college boat race are of the best. The water is as smooth as glass, and there is no wind. The crews are in the shells at the starting point waiting for the starter to give the signal. Cornell is wildly cheered, Yale's supporters are enthusiastic; the Harvard rooters are noticeably quiet.

2:00 p. m.—The boats got off promptly and without a hitch. In the first mile Cornell was leading Yale half length, with Harvard two lengths behind. The second mile Cornell's lead of Yale was the same, with Harvard three lengths behind. In this mile Cornell is pulling away from Yale and rowing strong. The third mile found Cornell two lengths ahead of Harvard. Cornell won three lengths ahead of Yale with Harvard five lengths behind Yale. Cornell's time was twenty-four minutes even.

The boats got away at 12:27, with Harvard leading, Yale next and Cornell last. At the quarter, Yale took command by half a length, with Cornell next, but gaining rapidly.

**British Ships at Manila—Dewey and the Prince.**

Hong Kong Cable to New York Journal.]

The British warship Pigmy cleared for Manila this morning. The Powerful, it is reported, has been ordered from Yokohama, and the Centurion from Wei Hai-Wei. It is openly talked that the Germans will try to prevent the bombardment of Manila.

An event that is significant at the present crisis, occurred when Prince Henry called on admiral Dewey to say goodbye when the American fleet left Chinese waters for Manila. Consul Wildman and Capt. Gridley were on the quarterdeck of the Olympia in conversation with Dewey and the Prince. The Prince said, laughingly, to the three, but looking Dewey in the eyes: "I will send my ships to Manila to see that you behave."

Dewey's historic jaw closed, but with perfect grace he replied: "I shall be delighted, but permit me to caution your highness to keep your ships from between my guns and the enemy."

The Prince saw the point. If the Germans ever get in Dewey's way we shall have another war on our hands. The atmosphere is heavily charged here Apmiral Dewey will not wait sixty minutes after the arrival of the troops to demand the surrender of the city.

Aguinaldo's forces encircle the city, waiting Admiral Dewey's command to make the attack.


Sick headache, billousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. King Bros.

## RICH BLOOD.

This woman is a picture of perfect health. Her existence is not made miserable by Shattered Nerves, Wasting Irregularities, Dyspepsia, the Blues, or any of the manifold derangements caused by weak or impure blood. She is full of life and ambition. She is handsome. She is happy. Rich blood coursing through her veins maintains her magnificent womanhood, warding off the innumerable diseases to which a weaker woman would be susceptible.

Miss Alice Hastings, Savannah, Ga., says she was suffering all the torture of a terrible case of scrofula, and no relief could be obtained until P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, was tried; the result was a complete cure.

P. P. P. (LIPPMAN'S GREAT REMEDY) is the ideal medicine for women. Its use insures health and the substantial attractiveness which health alone can bestow. P. P. P. is the greatest Blood Purifier known to medical science, curing all Scrofulous Affections, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Malaria and Nervous Derangements.

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**The Governor in a Row.**

A special dispatch to the Messenger from Raleigh Wednesday says:

There was an exciting scene at the governor's office to-day in which Governor Russell and City Editor Henry Bagley, of The Times Visitor, were participants.

The affair is town talk. Bagley was requested to give a statement about the affair and said he was requested by the adjutant general to introduce to Governor Russell Lieutenant Harlowe, U. S. A., who had just arrived from Charleston; that he went to the governor's office and made the introduction, then went into another department in the capitol; that while in this department the governor's executive clerk came to him with a message that the governor wished to see him.

Bagley says: "As soon as I entered the room Governor Russell stepped from his desk saying loudly and cursing:

"You are the man who published an article slandering a white lady at my house, I order you out of my office.'

"I replied I had never slandered any lady or any one else in his house."

"He became furious, stepped back to his desk, put his hand in a drawer and said:

"'Its a lie. You slandered a white lady and printed lies.'

"I retorted I had never printed lies about any body and no matter how big the man was, governor or not, he could not bully me and what he said was a lie.

"When I said this he was standing in front of his desk. I could see he was fingering a pistol. He almost shouted: 'You can't insult me in my office.'

"In reply I said: 'I know I can't insult you in your office. You can't be insulted. Nothing I could say would be an insult to you. Nothing said by you would be an insult to me.'

"I returned to the office of the private secretary. The latter attempted to persuade me that the governor was angry and would regret it and I should let the matter drop. He acknowledged that the governor, besides keeping the pistol in his drawer, kept a double-barrel shot gun loaded in his office and said the governor was liable to be attacked at any time.

"Lieutenant Hawlowe was able to see in the desk drawer and he stated to me he saw the governor finger the pistol."

"The article which the governor referred to was about the arrest of a thief at the executive mansion last February. A few days after the publication the governor bought a number of copies of the paper containing the report. I had never heard that the governor took exceptions to anything in the article. He treated me until today as he did before the publication."

At midnight tonight Private Secretary Cade and Executive Clerk Fowle were at the capitol and gave out a statement. They say the governor didn't swear, but called Bagley a "lying scoundrel" and told him he had "gone to the jail to interview a negro strumpet to get her to tell him lies on a white lady" and then told Bagley to get out of the office and never return.

**N. C. Press Association.**

By telegraph to the Observer.)

WAYNESVILLE, N. C., June 23, 1898.

The Press Association elected the following officers this morning: President, W. C. Dowd, Vice Presidents, W. S. Herbert, D. J Whichard, J. B. Boone. Secretary, J. B. Sherill; Historian, C. L. Abernethy; Orator, C. P. Sapp; Executive Committee, J. B. Whittaker, H. A. London, Thad. Manning, R. R. Clark, R. A. Deal. Invitations have been extended for next year to Wilmington and to Nagshead. The selection has been referred to the executive committee. Steps are being taken for an excursion to Omaha.


Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. King Bros.

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A BAD CASE CURED.

Three years ago I contracted a blood poison. I applied to a physician at once, and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old physician and then went to Kentucky. I then went to Hot Springs and remained two months. Nothing seemed to cure me permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a ruined man physically, with but little prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.,) and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed every ulcer.
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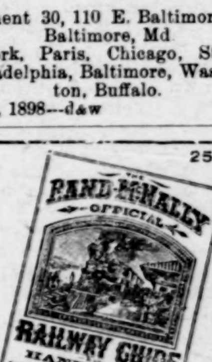


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Schedule in Effect June 27th, 1898.

TRAIN NO. 8 EASTBOUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Aberdeen, | 1:00 p m |
| Leave Leavitt's, | 1:15 " |
| Arrive at Endon, | 2:00 " |
| Leave Endon, | 2:10 " |
| Leave Montrose, | 3:00 " |
| Leave Mill Creek, | 3:20 " |
| Arrive at Raeford, | 3:35 " |

RETURNING GOING WEST—TRAIN NO. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Raeford, | 4:10 p m |
| Leave Montrose, | 4:55 " |
| Leave Leavitt's, | 5:25 " |
| Arrivd at Aberdeen, | 5:40 " |

JOHN BLUE, President.
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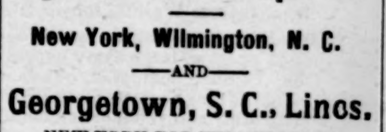

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CROATAN.......... Saturday, June 25

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK!

CROATAN.......... Saturday, June 18
BENEFACTOR.......... Saturday, June 25

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

BENEFACTO.......... Tuesday, June 21
CROATAN.......... Tuesday, June 28

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In Effect May 26th, 1898.

| NORTH BOUND | No. 2 Daily |
|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington, | 7 45 a m |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 10 55 " |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 11 08 " |
| Leave Fayetteville Junction, | 11 12 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 12 32 p m |
| Leave Climax, | 2 29 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 3 00 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 3 10 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 3 58 " |
| Leave Walnut Cove, | 4 29 " |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 4 57 " |
| Arrive Mt. Airy, | 6 25 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 1 Daily |
|---|---|
| Leave Mt. Airy, | 8 40 a m |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 10 04 " |
| Leave Walnut Cove, | 10 33 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 11 06 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 11 55 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 12 13 p m |
| Leave Climax, | 12 43 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 2 35 " |
| Leave Fayetteville Junction, | 3 50 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 3 53 " |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 4 05 " |
| Arrive Wilmington, | 7 10 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 4 Daily |
|---|---|
| Leave Bennettsville, | 8 00 a m |
| Arrive Maxton, | 9 03 " |
| Leave Maxton, | 9 07 " |
| Leave Red Springs | 9 35 " |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 10 20 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville | 10 40 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 3 Daily |
|---|---|
| Leave Fayetteville, | 4 33 p m |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 4 52 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 5 35 " |
| Arrive Maxton, | 6 09 " |
| Leave Maxton, | 6 15 " |
| Arrive Bennettsville, | 7 15 " |

| NORTH BOUND | No. 16 Mixed Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Ramseur, | 6 40 a m |
| Leave Climax, | 8 30 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 9 17 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 9 35 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 11 07 " |
| Arrive Madison, | 11 55 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 15. Mixed. Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Madison, | 12 30 p m |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 1 15 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 2 30 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 3 00 " |
| Leave Climax, | 3 40 " |
| Arrive Ramseur, | 5 30 " |

CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, General Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent

## Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road AND BRANCHES AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

| DATED May 15, 1898. | No 23, Daily. | No 35, Daily. | No. 103 D'ly ex Sunday | No 41, Daily. | No 49, Daily. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Leave Weldon | 12 00 | 9 43 | | | |
| Ar Rocky Mt. | 1 11 | 10 36 | | | |
| Leave Tarboro | 12 38 | | 6 00 | | |
| Lv Rocky Mt, | 1 15 | 10 36 | 6 45 | 5 40 | 1 10 |
| Leave Wilson | 2 15 | 11 16 | 7 19 | 6 22 | 2 37 |
| Leave Selma | 3 15 | ...... | | | |
| Lv Fayetteville | 4 30 | 1 07 | | | |
| Ar Florence | 7 35 | 3 15 | | | |
| | P. M. | A. M. | | | |
| Ar Goldsboro | ...... | ...... | 8 00 | ...... | ...... |
| Lv Goldsboro | ...... | ...... | | 7 01 | 3 20 |
| Lv Magnolia | ...... | ...... | | 8 05 | 4 24 |
| Ar Wilmington | ...... | ...... | | 9 30 | 5 50 |
| | | | P. M. | A. M. | P. M |

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

| | No 78 Daily | No. 102, D'ly ex Sunday. | No 32, Daily | No 40 Daily. | No 48, Daily |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | | P. M. | | |
| Lv Florence | 9 48 | | 8 15 | | |
| Lv Fayetteville | 11 10 | | 10 33 | | |
| Leave Selma | 1 47 | | | | |
| Arrive Wilson | 2 35 | | 12 09 | | |
| | | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M. |
| Lv Wilmington | | | | 7 15 | 9 30 |
| Lv Magnolia | | | | 8 55 | 10 |
| Lv Goldsboro | | 5 00 | | 10 10 | 12 05 |
| | P. M. | | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Leave Wilson | 2 35 | 5 38 | 12 12 | 11 20 | 12 55 |
| Ar Rocky Mt. | 3 29 | 6 15 | 12 49 | 11 57 | 1 37 |
| Ar Tarboro | | 6 45 | | | |
| Leave Tarboro | 12 31 | | | | |
| Lv Rocky Mt. | 3 29 | | 12 49 | | |
| Arrive Weldon | 4 33 | | 1 42 | | |
| | P. M. | | A. M | P. M. | |

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:55 P M, Halifax 4:30 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 P M, Greenville 6:57 P M., Kinston 7:55 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 A M., Greenville 8:52 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:18 A M, Weldon 11.33 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 A. M., and 2:30 P. M., arrive Parmele 9:10 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., returning leave Parmele 9:35 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., arrive Washington 11:00 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:30 P M, Sunday, 4:15 P M, arrives Plymouth 7:40 P M, 6:10 P M; Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 A M, and Sunday 9:00 A M, arrives Tarboro 10:05 A M., 11:00 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 7:10 A M, arriving Smithfield 8:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 A M.

Trains on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrives Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 8 10 A M. and 4:15 P M. Returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 A M., and 10:00 A. M.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points north daily, all rail via Richmond.

H. M. EMMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agent,
J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMMERSON, Traffic Manager


## PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

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